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SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., OCTOBER 1, 1847. [Vol. I—Number 4.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENJAMIN F. COONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 4 & 5 Main St., South side of the Plaza.

Offers for inspection and sale the largest and most thoroughly assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS ever heretofore brought to this country, consisting of

20 Bales Brown Domestics;
30 " Bleached, "
10 " " and Brown Drills;
20 " Blue Drills;
5 " Tickings;
3 " Checks;
15 " Black and Blue Prints;
20 " French, Eng. & Am. Fancy Prints;
4 " Scarlet Flannels;
4 " Yellow and White do;
30 pieces Red Cloth;
25 " Black and Blue do;
100 " Black and Blue Satinets;
10 " Black Cassimere;
25 " Blue Jeans;
100 " Colored Pantaloons Stuff;
50 " Black Tabby Velvet;
100 pairs American Blankets;
25 dozen Shawls—Silk, Cotton and Woolen;
150 " Cotton Hose—assorted kinds;
10 " Silk do;
150 " Cotton Handkerchiefs;
100 pieces Silk do;
600 pairs Men's Kip and Calf Brogans;
100 " Men's Kip Boots;
200 " Women's Morocco Shoes;
25 dozen Children's do;

Together with a full assortment of such articles as are desirable for this market.

Also,—A large lot of Hardware of every description.

Also,—Groceries of all kinds—French and American Brandy; Old Rye Whiskey; New England Rum; Holland Gin; Old Madeira and Port Wines; Claret and Brandy Cherries by the box; Lemon Syrup; Catsup; Pepper Sauce; Raisins; Candy; Candles; Soap; Pickles, and every variety of Groceries.

On Hand,

12 bbls. American Whiskey;
10 " do. Sugar;
5 " do. Loaf do;
10 sacks Coffee;
Powder, Lead, Tobacco and Segars;
Cloth and Fur Caps.

Also,—A small lot of Drugs and Medicines Paints and Dye-Stuffs.

☞ ALL FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.

Santa Fe, September 17, 1847.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,
(On the West side of the Public Square,)

Has just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. [Sept. 8.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG and well finished Yankee Wagon and Harness. Also, twenty-nine yoke of Work Oxen, well broke and in good order—by Sept. 17. WM. S. McKNIGHT.

MISSOURI HOUSE
AND
BILLIARD SALOON.

ABEL & PINO, who lately on Main Street in this city opened their HOTEL, return the public thanks for the very generous manner in which they have been patronized and solicit a continuance of public favor. The union of a BOARDING HOUSE, with a Bar richly and luxurantly supplied, offers the greatest inducement to those who wish to eat the rarest & best served dishes of the season, and to drink of the choicest liquors, to call and try from themselves.

Refreshments of every variety may always be had at the bar. In connection with the HOTEL are two superior Billiard Tables.

They are just completing a splendid BALL ROOM, not only equal but far superior to any apartment of the kind in the city.

By strict attention to business we mean to leave no room for any complaint whatever.

John N. Abell, Nicholas Pino.

SANTA FE HOUSE,
On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10. JOHN C. RONALD, Agent.

[St. Louis Republican will copy the above.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. G. de HABILE'S, recently arrived from New Orleans, La., would be pleased to receive a few more Gentlemen as boarders, and flatters herself that her efforts to please will, as heretofore, succeed.

Main Street, a few doors above the Mo. House.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE Undersigned has opened a shop a few doors above the Missouri Hotel, where he is prepared to repair Clocks and Watches in the best manner.

☞ Jewellry, Watch keys, Glasses, &c., for sale.

N.B.—References given if required.

J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, September 24, 1847.

WANTED.

ONE DOZEN Chickens or more, and one or two cocks. Apply at the General Hospital.

ELI WEBB, Steward.

Times of holding Court.

SUPERIOR COURT,

J. Houghton, *Presiding Judge,*
Josea Antonio Otero, 1st *Associate Judge,*
Charles Beaubien 2nd *Associate Judge,*

South Eastern District,

At Valencia, first mondays of March and September.

Central District.

At Santa Fe, third mondays of March and September.

Northern District.

At Don Fernando, first of April and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

South Eastern Circuit.

Valencia County third Mondays of Feb. June and October at the town of Valencia.

Bernilillo County, fourth Mondays of February, June and October, at the town of Bernilillo; Jose Antonio Otero, Judge.

CENTRAL CIRCUIT.

Santa Anna County, first Mondays of February and June, and third Monday of October.

Santa Fe County, second Mondays of February and June and third Monday of October, at Santa Fe.

San Miguel del Bado County, third Mondays of February and June and first Monday of November at San Miguel. J. Houghton, Judge.

Northern Circuit.

Rio Arriva County, first Mondays of February and June and third Monday of October. Plaza de los Sucenos.

Taos county, 2nd Monday of February and June and fourth Monday of October. Charles Beaubien, Judge.

N. B.—The time for holding the circuit courts have been changed in the central and south eastern districts, by order of the Judges of the respective circuits, as follows:—County of Santa Anna, third Monday of November; county of Benilillo, second Monday of November.

The Letter.

Speed away to my distant home fair sheet!
Speed fast to my parents dear!
And say though I roam in a foreign land,
That my thoughts still to them are near.
That my heart still reverts to the much loved scenes,
Where my childhood and youth were passed;
And if spared to return to their roof once more,
This roaming shall be my last.

And speed thee in haste to the loved one's hand,
Who mourns o'er my absence now
Bid her be of good cheer, to my heart she is dear,
And let sorrow depart from her brow.
Bid them read these lines which I've sadly trac'd
Far away from my loved one's home;
And bid them believe that if e'er I return,
It will be no longer to roam.

I have roamed too long; I have roamed too far;
And loneliness o'er me has come;
I long once more for the quiet scenes,
And the joys of my own dear home.
Then bid them cheer up & remain of good heart
For perchance we soon may meet,
To part ne'er again save at Death's command,
Then speed thee away fair sheet. JUNIUS.

Santa Fe water Report,

Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 20, 1847.

El Senor Donaciano Vigil, Governor of New Mexico.—Sir,—We have the honor to report, in compliance with your request, upon the character of the Mountain Lake at the source of the Rio de Santa Fe, and the practicability of obtaining a greater supply of water for the purpose of irrigation in this valley, by increasing the size and depth of the canal which leads from the Lake into the Creek.

A few days ago, we visited the lake for the purpose of examining its character and position; we approached it from the west, by ascending the elevated mountains which are on that side, and rise abruptly on their eastern side from the surface of the water on the lake. On arriving at the top of the mountains, we were at an elevation of 250 feet above the small plateau upon which the lake is situated. These mountains extend in a northerly direction from the lake, bending towards the east and ultimately join the mountain range which divides the waters of the Rio Chicito from the waters of the *Pecos*. The lake is therefore surrounded by elevated mountains, and the only escape visible for its waters is through the canon which encloses the creek that flows through Santa Fe. The lake is a small body of water, with a surface of an elliptical form, about 150 yards in length by 90 yards in width, and at the deepest points our sounding gave not more than 30 feet water—this near the centre.

The body of water in the lake is small, and we are induced to believe, that it is supplied by small springs, rising from its bottom and flowing from the eastern slopes of the high mountains on the west. If these were larger or copious springs rising at points of the bottom, their effects would be visible on the surface, particularly, during the season of the year when the lake is covered with ice. Immediately over the currents flowing into the lake at bottom, the water would be warmer, and we would hardly expect to find that portion of the surface frozen except in the coldest weather. The fact is different, however, for we find the ice equally thick and dense at all points.

The lake has an outlet on the east side, thro, which a small stream constantly flows, and in our opinion this is the only outlet which the water has ever had.

On the east side of the lake is a plateau of country, from which we descended in various directions to the canon, which forms the bed of the Rio Chicito. At various points of the descent, we discovered numerous springs, some of which furnish as much water as flows from the lake. All the water furnished by these springs, flows down the canion leading to the valley of Santa Fe. On the other hand; that is to say, while ascending the western slope of the mountains that are on the west of the lake, are found no springs, which we probably would have done, had the water escaped in that direction from the lake.

The water cannot escape towards the Pecos, for the canon of the Rio Chicito passes between the lake and the elevated mountains that separate it from the Pecos valley. The only possible outlet, therefore in addition to the one first mentioned, is towards the west, and this we have seen is not probable. If, however, contrary to probabilities and our opinion, the water does flow from the lake in a westwardly direction, it serves to irrigate the villages of Tezuque and Poyuaque, and if changed to an opposite course, it would do great injury to that section of the territory, without giving a compensating advantage to the farmers of Santa Fe.

If it be decided to excavate the proposed canal to the depth of twelve feet, for the purpose of drawing a greater amount of water from the lake, its length will be about 80 yards, and the depth 25 feet from the natural surface of the ground. To execute this work will require the removal of 5,500 cubic yards of hard rocky earth, and with the facilities that can be afforded in New Mexico, the labor could not be performed by fifty men in less than four months This we consider the shortest possible time in which the work could be done. The effect of draining the lake to a lower depth is very doubtful; but the most probable one is, that the water will fall to the lower level, and the ultimate supply will be nearly the same as at present. In consequence of the uncertainty that any advantage will result from lowering the water in the lake, we would recommend that a different and more certain method of effecting the same object be resorted to. If good and substantial dams be erected at different points of the stream as it approaches the valley, the water can be collected in large quantities during the nights, and at other times when it is not needed for the purpose of irrigating, and allowed to escape when required.

We have examined the different points of the stream from the Saw Mill upwards, for more than two miles, and discovered several positions at which dams may be constructed that will collect large supplies of water. The point which we would recommend for the construction of the first dam, is about two miles above the saw mill. In the immediate vicinity of this point, all the materials that will be necessary are found in great abundance, viz. timber, stones and earth. This first dam ought to be about 25 feet high for a portion of its length, say forty feet; the remainder will require less materials and labor. With this heighth it will contain about 72,000 cubic yards of water, double the whole amount contained in the Mountain Lake. The creek at this season of the year will fill the dam in about forty-eight hours—in midsummer a longer period will be required, but probaby not more than three days.

For the construction of this dam, we have drawn up a plan, which is herewith. This plan we consider the best, cheapest, and most durable that can be built with the means and facilities offered in this country.

The materials required, are timber, brush, stones and earth, all of which can be procured near at hand. The only tools that will be necessary for the work are, axes, shovels, picks, crow bars, hand-barrows, and a few Carpenter's tools for making the gateway.

Three or four teams of oxen or mules will be necessary for hauling logs, &c. With these tools and teams, and the labor of fifty men, the work can be executed in from forty to fifty days. We are, sir, respectfully, your obedient servants, J. F. GILMER, Lt. of Engrs.
E. C. GARNIER, Lieut. Mo. Light Artillery, Co. B.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, October 2, 1847.

G. R. GIBSON, EDITOR.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agents at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

☞ Col. Russ arrived here on the 27th, and the latest news from the States will be found in our columns.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Col. Sterling Price of Missouri to be Brigadier-General. Vice Jefferson Davis, declined.

News by the Mall.

A large mail from the States arrived on Wednesday evening, by which we received New Orleans papers of the 10th of July and St. Louis papers of the 2nd of August.

The most important intelligence which they bring is, that Mr. Buchanan as is said through Mr. Bankhead, the English minister, had proposed to the Mexican government to enter into a Treaty of Peace, and that the proposition had been submitted to the Mexican Congress, which rejected the offer. Mr. Trist was authorized to act as Commissioner on the part of the United States.

The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 10th inst. says: "At the moment when the Galveston was leaving Vera Cruz, a courier, with the mail from the capital entered the city bringing dates to the 5th inst. The principal item of intelligence brought from the city of Mexico is of a momentous character, viz: The Mexican Congress, with some difficulty, had been bro't together, and Mr. Buchanan's communication containing the President's overtures for peace, was laid before them. Their decision was immediate, and to the effect that Mexico would listen to no terms for peace. Gen Scott left Puebla at the head of his army, for the Capital on the 30th ult. We received this news from a passenger, and have every reason to believe that it is authentic."

Gen. Scott intended to advance on the city of Mexico if peace was not concluded by the 30th day of July. This was determined upon in a council of war, held on the 24th, and as the intermediation of the English minister failed of success, the probability is that he marched at that time.

Jalapa was evacuated and the entire force 3,200, with six pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. Cadwallader, had arived at Perote on the 21st of June, on their march to join the advance, at which place they met an express from Gen. Scott, requiring them to advance with Col. Childs. Generals Bravo and Alvarez being posted between that and Puebla. Col. Wynkoop remained in command of Perote.

The papers are decidedly against peace, the Republicans going for a continuance of the war the Santa Anna party and *Moderados* having formed a coalition.

The blockade of Mazatlan is very strict.

Gen. Wool was at Buena Vista and Gen. Taylor at the Walnut Springs.

Nearly all of the respectable citizens of Monterey and Saltillo had returned.

Nothing is said in the Mexican papers of the means they have to defend the city, but Gen. Scott had fourteen thousand men under his command and reinforcements following him, and it is more than probable that he would not meet with serious resistance, though he expected himself, another bloody battle before he entered.

The health of the troops was better than it was expected it would be.

Genl. Price.

We announce with pleasure this appointment of Brigadier General, and hope by the first of next month to have him with us. It is but a just return for the hardships, responsibilities, and labor which he underwent and performed with success in the severe Taos Campaign last winter, and an appointment that would give more entire satisfaction here, with all classes, could not have been made. If men should be judged by what they accomplish, no man deserves more, the confidence of the Government and those who have not been on the field of action, and are taking the representations of a few disaffected individuals are doing great injustice to one who has filled every station with credit to himself and honor to his country. He expects to be here by the first of November.

☞ Sergt.-Major HALEY of the 1st Regiment U. S. Dragoons was elected Captain in place of Mr. Lane, elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Regiment Mo. mounted volunteers. We are pleased to see deserving men taken from the Ranks of the Regular Army to fill offices in the Volunteer corps and no one deserves it more than Mr. Haley, who we hope has now opened to him a field for distinction.

Wrong Idea.

We took occasion, in the two last numbers of our paper, to allude to the erroneous opinions, formed by transient persons, of this Territory. We shall, in some of the succeeding numbers, call the attention of our readers to some of the sources of its wealth. Let the labor of the population and the endloyment of capital be proportioned to the number of the people, and the existance of capital, and the proposition is tenable that in ten years the health, prosperity and intelligence of the Territory will compare favorably with the commerce, happiness and education of any of the New States of the Union.—The fastidious gourmand may deplore his absent *sour butter milk*, and his corn *ash pone*, and the glarmmatical dogmatist denounce the people because they speak a language strange to his ear, and incomprehensible to his understanding, yet a little patience will reconcile them to those ghosts of morbid imagination.

Apart from the mineral resources, every where abounding, the first object for the investment of capital that strikes the eye, the manufacture of woollen goods. What is there to prevent it?—The country is wonderfully adopted to the growth of sheep. The rich grasses that overspread the numerous fine valleys—as sweet and nutricious in the winter as the summer—the absence of rain to corrupt and destroy their flourishing properties, leaving only the fibrous structure of the plant; and the superbundance of the grasses, without the trouble of culture, give New Mexico incomparable advantages for stock raising. Instead of wintering animals in stables built at much expense, and feeding with a stinted allowance, the provender gathered from scanty fields, the pasturer drives his herd to the inexhaustible stores of hay clothing the ample valleys, where the stock may roam and eat to satiety. The immemorial inroads of the neighboring tribes of hostile Indians has curtailed the number of sheep formerly raised, and left only hundreds where thousands before were fed.—The castigation and subjection of these marauders, would encourage attention to this branch of wealth—as important for food, as, incidentally, for the cover and warmth of the body.—Yet, even now, there is annually produced in the Territory sufficient wool—that is wholly lost—to clothe the whole population. From the want of demand for the article, and the total absence of manufacturer, the sheep are generally not sheared and the wool is wholly lost. The value of it is, from the superabundance of the supply, very small. It can be bought in any quantities for from four to six cents a pound, and is, moreover, of a very good quality. Not equal to the Merino, it is, nevertheless, a very good species of common wool, and would make good cloth for ordinary wear. The country is, moreover, admirably supplied with running streams, supplying abundant and suitable sites for the construction of mill or manufacturing houses. It cannot be questioned that the people of the Territory could clothe themselves at very moderate prices was this branch of enterprise efficiently prosecuted; nor can it be doubted that the employment of capital in it would munificently reward the capitalist who may turn to it his attention. Woollen goods could be furnished at prices much lower than the people of the non-manufactnring states can buy them, and of qualities, for common use, equally good. This would result from the certainty of a near failing superfluity of the raw material.

What other effect must inevitably follow?—The vast sums of money annually expended in the purchase of woollen goods in the U. States and Mexico, in cloths, blankets, &c., would be retained in the territory and would greatly enhance the general prosperity. Instead of sending out a large amount of money to buy woollens, it would be dispersed over the territory, and could be made itself a source of profit by application to some other branch of business.—How extensively manufactures might be prosecuted, and whether a market other than that at home is attainable, are questions not now to be settled. They will arise one day, and it may, in anticipation, be asked, why may not the luxuries of St. Louis be bought by the Nigro cloths of New Mexico? Why may not the great cheapness of wool enable us not only to compete with, but undersell the eastern facries? And why may not woollen goods form a good back-loading to wagons returning to the states?

Folks don't go to bed now a-days—they retire. Nobody eats dinner—people take refreshments,—Nobody goes to church—but people attend divine service—there is no sunday—it is Sabbath. No one gets his tooth pulled—it is extracted. Instead of drinking tea and coffee, the fashonable only sip a little. No one tears his pantaloons—but it is a rare thing to lacerate them.—The ladies don't go visiting—they only make calls. Young men don't go courting—they only step in to spend the evening. Our grandmas used hard backed chairs—but our belles have stuffed backs to their seats:—*Ex paper.*

☞ COL. BISSELL and the Illinois Volunteers from the South, met with a cordial reception at Belleville, Ills. The meeting is said to have been the largest ever held in the Southern part of the State.

NAVIJO TREATY.—The treaty entered into by Col. DONIPHAN and the NAVIJO's was made Nov. 22, 1846, at the Ojo Del Hoso, and contains five articles. The first provides, that peace shall exist between the American people and the Navijos. The 2nd; That the people of New Mexico and the Puerblo Indians are included in the term American. 3rd. That trade shall be carried on between those parties, each being free to visit the country of the other. The 4th. That there shall be a mutual restoration of all persons, the several parties being pledged to redeem by purchase, such as may not be redeemed each for each. 5th. That all property taken by either party from the other since the 18th day of August, 1846, shall be restored.

It is signed by Col. Doniphan, Lieut.-Col Jackson, Major Gilpin and fourteen of the Chiefs of the Navijo nation.

☞ Amongst the importations into the U. S from Mexico, we may expect to see some of their dances, which are novelties and peculiar to the country; and of all the most singular is the Coonie as practiced in New Mexico—all classes understand it and it is unlike any other dance, being perfectly *sui generis*. Beginning like a Country Dance it changes to an Indian swing, and winds up like a waltz, being, as we are informed, partly of Indian origin. To a stranger it is not without interest, and here in a large hall at a well regulated house, and with all the accommodations which the country affords, like that of the Santa Fe House, there is no more pleasant way of spending a few hours, and to all who are fond of such amusements, we would recommend a visit to the Fandangos at this house which they have twice a week, attended usually by the officers and citizens of respectability.

Col. Newby being the senior Colonel is in command in this Territory, and we have no information that any new orders have been received to change the authority vested in him; of course he will be governed by those he has and make such disposition of the troops as they may justify, our Government we suppose intending to leave great discretionary powers in him. We can say though that it is expected that Col Ralls will move south very soon with his Regiment and that other troops will soon be on their march in the same direction. Every thing is tranquil, and we have nothing of sufficient importance to notice this week.

Amusements.—We understand another Billiard Room and Ten Pin Alley will soon be opened in this place, and from the high character and known capacity of the individuals concerned it will afford a very pleasant recreation for those fond of such things. They are games usually tolerated for the exercise they give and the promotion of health and are not considered as belonging to the gambling list. We wish the Proprietors success if they undertake it.

☞ They may brag about the Missouri House, Santa Fe House, and private boarding houses, but if the dear people will only go to Beck & Redmans, and get such a dinner as they gave our devil the other day it would do their souls good.

The papers say—That money is sufficiently abundant for all the present wants of trade and the negociation of Bills on all points are easily effected on very favorable terms.

MINESOTA.—The name of this territory, a correspondent of the Galena Gazette says, is the Sioux name of the St. Peter's river, and is composed of two words, *mine*, water, and, *sotah*, turbid, or whitish turbid, in contradistiuction from the reddish tinge which muddy strams generally have. At the junction of the St. Peter's with the Mississippi, especially in the high waters of the spring, the difference in the color of the stream is quite perceptable at a distance of four or five hundred yards. As it appears to be a settled principle to give the new States and Territories the name of the principal stream running through them, as it is the case with Missouri. Iowa Illinois and Wisconsin, the word Minesota (should be Minesotah) is quite appropriate as the St. Peter's is undoubtedly the longest, if not the largest, river in the new Territory.—The name is pronounced *Min-ne-sotah.*

Items of Foreign News.

The potato crops of Holland, Belgium, France Germany, Spain and Portugal promise to be good, but in Ireland the disease had manifested itself. *Ireland.*—Fever and destitution ... common in this country ... plentiful and cheap, with the prospects of a good harvest.

India.—Two serious difficulties have arisen. One between the English and Chinese; and the other between the French squadron and Cochin Chinese. Sir John Davis with 1000 men entered the Bocca Tigris, and took all the forts up to Canton, capturing 870 guns and arms and ammunition of different kinds. Terms were then entered into that in two years the city of Canton shall be opened to the British, besides other privileges.

France.—The minister Mr. Guizot has been defeated by a large majority on the reduction of duties on Salt.

☞ Asst.-Surgeon Wirtz, U.S.A. informs us that the General Hospital is crowded with sick. There are now forty patients in the wards, laboring the majority of them, under Remittent fever in its low stages. The Doctor is of the opinion that the type of the present year is Typhoid fever, and that all diseases partake more or less of this nature. The ordinary colds or catarrhs of the season, all require more or less stimulation, so great is the disposition to sinking. There are three or four cases of scurvy among the soldiers in quarters, but no return of last year's horrors as anticipated.—The deaths at the Hospital amount to about four a week, including soldiers and teamsters.

Mr. James Weatherhead and a party of gentlemen we understand will leave for the States tomorrow and a mail in a short time.

The 81st article of the Mexican Constitution provides that three fourths of the States entitled to vote must vote to make the election of President valid, and that number not having voted the election has failed and the Republicano says Congress cannot elect as its duties were concluded and it had no power left.

The mail containd a large number of letters but few newspapers, and another is expected in a few days.

General Hospital.—Being invited to visit this place, we were pleased to find everything about it kept in such perfect order by Dr. Wirtz, who is unremitting in his attention to the comfort and restoration to health of all who come under his charge. One better qualified for the responsible duties could not have been sent out, and we can say with truth; that the sick are better provided for than they have been at any time.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE POPE.—It is now a matter of certainty, says the correspondent of the New York Herald, that the Pope has intimated his desire, though not formally, to open diplomatic relations with this country. The channel through which the overture has been made is such that it cannot be disregarded. The Cabinet is fully alive to the mutual advantages that would result to both countries, from the establishment of the diplomattic intercourse between them, and the President in his next annuel message to Congress will recommend the appointment of a Charge d'Affairs, to reside alternately near the courts of Rome and Tuscany.

Henry Mayer,

No. 6, next door to B F. Coons,

OFFERS for Sale on favorable terms a large lot of DRY GOODS, which he has just opened, consisting of the most fashionable

Prints	Ready Made Clothing.
Silks	Cloths
Caps	Flannels
Blankets	Shoes, &c.

Also, Liquors of various kinds by wholesale Sugar, both loaf and brown; and a variety of Fancy and Fashionable articles, just from the United States, which he is determined to sell as low as any one.

CALL AND SEE.

Santa Fe, October 1, 1847.

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 4.

Sababo, Octubre 1, 1847.

Noticia.

Se reciven las Subscriciones a este periodico en los lugares y casas siguientes
En Taos, Carlos Beaubien;
En Rio Arriba, Antonio M. Trujillo;
En el Bado Miguel Sena y Quintana;
En Santa Ana, Diego Aragon;
En Rio Abajo, Francisco Sarracino.

La idea equivocada.

La politica del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos con referencia a la agregacion de este Territorio, a la Union Americana, es bien conocida. El Presidente de la Republica, sostenido sin duda por el pueblo, no ha vacilado o hesitado en su opinion; como se dijo en los principios, este Territorio y las Californias serian, por el derecho de la guerra, hechas partes integras de la Union. Si hubieramos de ser guiados por las opiniones que frecuentemente expressan personas irreflecsivas, la agregacion fuera un mal negocia para nosotros, mas particularmente tal porque serian tomados no solamente por el derecho de conquista, pero en parte de pago de la deuda de la presente guerra. Pero nuestro asunto se refiere a solo este territorio. Sin embargo podemos decir, que si hay alguna razon nergente o sagaz para guardan California, la retencion de este territorio, sin contar con su valor intrinseco seria casi de necesidad, de indispensable valor para nosotros por su pocicion geografica. El estrangero aqui, es gobernado por expectaciones sobre la apariencia del pays sobre lo que sus ojes sehan acostumbrado a ver desde la ninez. Como acostumbrado a inmensas labaanzas, sin considerar otros elementos de riqueza, se halla chasqueado al ver que aqui son de menores dimensiones de lo esperave. Sin embargo debiera considerarse, primero, quel total de la poblacion del Territorio no es mayor que la de algunos Condados de los Estados antiguos; y en segundo lugar, que se cosecha cada ano mucha mayor cantidad de trigo y de maiz de la que quienquiera, cuyo conocimiento del Territorio sea limitado al transito del camino de los Estados a Santa Fe pueda formarse idea. Y para demostrar quel Territorio es suceptible de mejoras y de cuttivo mas estenso bastara de sentar el hecho de que una cosecha a lo menos cuatro veces mayor que la del ano pasado esta ahora creciendo y madurando. Mas la cosecha de trigo aqui es tan facil y abundantemente productiva como en los Estados. Con el menor trabajo posible se cosecha trigo no salo en tan grande abundancia, pero de una calidad superior a la que se cosecha en el Misuri y demas Estados. La harina es notablemente superior, y lo que es todavia mejor es que hay la seguridad de cosecha en cada estacion. Las epidemias comunes de los granos como son el tizon, thauiste etc. no lo acosan aqui. El labrador siembra sus Semillas, y al tiempo coriente recoje una rica cosecha. No tiene que tener mas cuidado de ella, una vez hecha la preparacion de la tierra del modo mas sencillo, con los utiles mas rudos y menos ventagosos que se pueden imaginar. Lo mismos se puede decir del cultivo del maiz: La cana es generalmente chica, pero la mazorca es be buena proporcion, y con el mismo cuidado el maiz no seria mejor en los Estados y acaso fuera peor. A la verdad el producto de este grano es singularmente abundante y de variedades y colores que no se cultivan generalmente en los Estados. El maiz que se siembra puede no ser de la calidad mas productiva adaptada al panino. Aqui tambien Sucede que puesta la semilla en la tierra no se le da otro beneficio que el de los riegos. Des yerbar, arar, escardar son beneficios que pocas veces se dan. Combinese este descuido con el muy imperfecto modo de *romper la tierra con tres trozos de madera* en imitacion de arado y no debe esperarse una muy escesiva corecha, pero sin embargo ellas serian consideradas como cosechas corrientes en el missuri. Se habla de trigo y de maiz porque estos son los granos principalmente cultivados. Hasta ahora las legumbres y verduras han sido muy parcialmente cultivadas reduciendose en gran parte a frijoles, alberjas, cebollas y pimientos (chiles) sin embargo quel terreno es maravillosamente proprio para la produccion de toda especia de vejetales escepte *acaso* el de las patatas. El que este begetal no se de bien se puede, cremos, mas bien atribuir a la insuficiencia y descuido de los en sayes que a la incapacidad del terreno para producirlo. Las plantas comestibles que han sido cultivadas hasta ahora son singularmente deliciosas y muy superiores a las nuestras; y lo que es mas, suplen abundantemente nuestras mesas de aquello mismo de que hace un ano estaban absolutamente destituidas. En algunos parajes se cultivan todas las variedades de vejetables, y en todos los casos son superiores en tamano y de mejor gusto que los cultivados en los Estados. De aqui a un ano cualquia cindadano Americano en Santa Fe podra comer habitualmente todas las plantas que pueden producirse en las mismas latitudes en la Union Americana. En la produccion de granos el territorio tiene grandes capacidades, no solo en los terrenos ahora cultivados pero en los vastos y ricos valles y canadas que no han sido hasta ahore cultivados por su procsimidad a las tribus de Indios y a sus hostiles escursiones. Mas de las dos terceras partes delos mas pingues y hermosos parajes estan absolutamente abandonados por esta causa. A estos parages se convidan al aventurado y emprendedor labrador Americano. Desde el ano pasado el pedido y consumo de granos habiende sido mayor de lo acostumbrado, su precio a subido, pueto debera el ano procsimo ser menor por la mayor abundancia? Sin embargo el trabajo del agricultor esta generosamente pagado, la produccion es mayor, las costumbres del pueblo son cambiadas, nuestro modo de vivir es adoptado, y la cantidad de grano consumido sera mayor quel de ahora. Segun que nuestras instituciones y costumbres se van introduciendo y que la condicion de las ultimas clases se va mejorando y adelantando, el consumo del grano ira aumentando mucho. La capacidad del Territorio para praducir grano es la suficiente para la mas densa poblacion quel tiempo pueda establecer en el, y esto es cuanto necesitamos; pues no tenemos mercado a donde despacharlo, y que una produccion igual a nuestro consumo es cuanto necesitamos. Los ingredientes de riqueza y de prosperidad estan fundados en otros recursos segun lo manifestaremos despues.

De las poesias de J. Melendez Valdes.

No con mi blanda lira
Seran en ayes tristes
Lloradas las fortunas
De reyes infelices;
Ni el grito del soldado
Feroz en crudas lides,
O el trueno con que arroja
Da bala el bronce horrible.
Yo tiemblo, y me estremezco;
Que el numen no permite
U el(1) labio temeroso
Canciones tan sublimes.
Muchacho soy, y quiero
Decir mas apacibles
Querellas, y gozarme
Con danzas y convites.
En ellos coronado
De rosas alelies,
Entre risas y versos
Menudeo los brindis.
En coros las muchachas
Se juntan por cirme,
Y al punto mis cantares
Con nuevo ardor repiten;
Pues Baco y el de Venus
Me dieron, que felice
Celebre en dulces himnos
Sus glorias y testines.

☞ El total de cereales exporta dosed los Estados Unidos, para la Gran Bretana e Irlanda en los ocho meses, siguientes al 4 de Setiembre ultimo, fueron:

Harina de Trigo, - - - -	156,812
id de Maiz, - - - - -	434,432
Trigo, - - - - - - - - -	1,012,274
Avena - - - - - - - - - -	271,554
	2,375,073

NOTICIAS.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados: no se admiten subscriciones por menos de tres meses.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara en esta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo; occurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

PENSION BOURGEOISE.

MADAME GABRIEL DE HABILES' offre ser services aux habitans de Santa Fe, dans l'etablissement quelle vient d'ouvrir dans la rue principal, 2me. llet du marche en descendant On trouvera une cuisine a la francaise d'un gou exquis aux palais les plus friands.

JULIAN S. McKNIGHT,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO,

(Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de *generos*, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos. [Setiembre 10.

Recompostura de Relojes.

EL ABAJO firmado ha abierto una oficina a 1 pocas puertas mas abajo de la FONDA DEL MISSURI en Santa Fe, donde esta preparado para la compostura de Relojes de **Sobre Mesa** y **de Bolsa** en del major modo.

☞ Vende Joyeria, Llaves y cristales de Relojes.

N. B.—Se daran referiencias si fueren pedidas. J. E. SABINE

Santa Fe, Septiembre 24, 1847.

Relacion que Manifiesta los individuos que han salido electos para la procsima Legislatura peros tres Districtos y sieta Condados de que se comqone este Territorio.

PARA EL CONCEJO LEGISLATIVO.

Por el Distrito del Centro.

Jose Francisco Baca y Terrus; Jose Andres Sandoval; Juan Tullis.

Por el Distrito del Norte.

Nicolas Lucero; Pascual Martin.

Por el Distrito del Sud este.

Antonio Sandoval; Juan Otero y Chavez.

PARA LA CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES.

Condado de Santa Fe.

Manuel Alvarez; Guillermo Z. Angney; Antonio Matias Ortiz.

Condado de Santa Anna.

Francisco Tomas Baca; Jesus Sandoval.

Condado del Bado.

Miguel Sanchez; Antonio Saens; Levi L. Keithly.

Condado de Rio Arriba:

Jose Ramon Vigil; Jose Antonio Manzanares; Mariano Lucero;

Condado de Toas:

Jose Martin; George Gold; Antonio Jose Ortiz.

Condado de Bernalillo.

Juan Perea; Rafael Armijo y Mestas.

Condado de Valencia:

Guillermo Skinner; Juan Cruz Baca; Juan Cristoval Chavez; Rafael Luna; Juan Sanchez y Castillo.

Segun los reconnos llegados a esta oficio a de mi cargo, los individuos Comprendidos en la antecedente lista, son los mismos que tienen Majoria de Votos. Lo que cetifico)

DONACIANO VIGIL.

BENJAMIN F. COONS,

TRATANTE POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO EN

Generos, Mercerias y Abarrotes.

No. 4 y 5 Calle principal al lado sur de la Plaza en Santa Fe.

OFRECE para su reconocimiento y Venta el mayor y mas completo surtido de *generos corrientes y de fantasia* que se haya nunca presentado en esta plaza, consistiendo en:

20 Fardos de manta;
30 id. Lienzo;
10 id. Cordoncillo trigueno y blanco;
20 id. Mahon azul;
5 id. Cotiez;
3 id. Rayadillo;
15 id. Yndianas negras y azules;
20 id. id. Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas de colores;
4 id. Franelas encarnadas;
4 id. id amarillas y blancas;
30 pzas Pano colorado;
25 id id. negro y azul;
100 id Casinetes negros y azules;
10 id. Casimires;
25 id Cordoncillos de lana azules;
100 id Genero de algodon para pantalones;
50 id. Terciopelo de algodon;
100 pares de Frezadas Americanas;
25 docs. Tapalos de seda, lana y algodon;
150 id Medias de algodon surtidas;
10 id. id. de seda;
150 id. Panuelos de algodon;
100 pzas. id. de seda;
800 pares de Zapatos surtidos;
100 id. de Botas;
200 id. Zapatos de mujer;
25 docs id. de nino;

Juntamente con un surtido completo de renglones apetecibles para esta plaza.

Tambien—Un gran surtido de Quincalla de toda descripcion.

Tambien—Abarrotes de todas clases: Aguadiente Frances y Americano; Whiskey de contren; Rum de Nueva Yoglaterra; Ginebra id.; Vinos de Madera y de Oporto; Cerezas en vino y en Aguadiente en cajas; Melado de Limon; Escurtidos; Pimienta en salsa; Pasas; Candy; Velas; Jabon, y toda variedad de renglones de esta clase. Tambien—

12 barriles de Whiskey Americano;
10 id de Azucar;
5 id id. en Pilones;
10 sacos de Cafe;

Polvora; Plomo; Tabaco y Puros; Cachuchas de pano y de piel.

Tambien—Un pequeno surtido de Drogas y Medicinas; Colores y Tintes; todo de venta a precios reducidos al contado. [Setiembre 17.

TIEMPOS DE AUDIENCIA DE LAS CORTES DE JUSTICIA.

LA CORTE SUPERIOR.

Joab Houghton, *Juez Presidente.*
Antonio Jose Otero *Conjuez* 1.°
Carlos Beaubien *Conjuez* 2.°

DISTRITO DEL SUD ESTE.

En Valencia 1° *de Enero de Mayo y Setiembre,*

DISTRITO DEL CENTRO.

En Santa Fe, 3° *Lunes de Mayo y Septiembre.*

DISTRITO DEL NORTE.

En D. Fernando 1.° *Lunes de Abril y Octubre.*

TRIBUNALES DE CIRCUITO.

El Circuito del Sud este.

Condado de Valencia 3.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y Octubre en Valencia.

Condado de Bernalillo 4.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y Octubre en Bernalillo.

Antonio Jose Otero Juez.

EL CIRCUITO DEL CENTRO

Condado de Santa-Anna 1.° Lunes de Febrero y Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre, en los Algodones

Condado de Santa-Fe 3.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre; en los Santa-Fe.

Condado de San Miguel del Bado 3.° Lunes de Febrero y Junio y 1.° Lunes de Noviembre, en los San Miguel.

Joab Houghton, Juez

EL CIRCUITO DEL NORTE.

Condado del Rio-Arriba 1.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre, en los Luceros.

Condado de Taos 2.° Lunes de Febrero o Junio y 4.° Lunes de Octubre, en los Don Fernando.

Los tiempos de audiencia de los tribunale de Circuito en los distritos del Centro y del Sud-este han sido variados por orden de los Juezes de los Circuitos respectivos.

A Saber;

Condado de Sant-anna, 3° Lunes de Noviembre,
Condado de Bernalillo, 2° id id

FONDA DOMESTICA.

LA Sra. de HABILES' ofrece sus servicios a los habitantes de Santa Fe, en el ramo de la cocina hecha a la francesa, que ha abierto en la C. Calle principal 2a quadra de la Plaza o Parian, donde hallaran manjares esquicitos que satisfagan los mas golozos paladares.

Se Necesitan.

UNA DOCENA o mas de Gallinas y uno o dos Gallos preguntar en el Hospital General.

ELI WEBB Boqueanero.

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tom. I.] Por HOVEY Y DAVIES. [No. 4.

Sabado, Octubre 2, 1847.

Santa Fe Mayo 20, *de* 1847.

Don. Donaciano Vigil
Gobernador de Nuevo Mexico.

Senor,

Obsequiando sus deseos tenemos el honor de participarle relativamente al caracter de la laguna de la montana que se halla a fuerte del rio de Santa Fe, y sobre u practicabilidad de obtener mayor abundancia de agua para el riego en este valle, ensanchando y profundizando el canal que la conduce de la laguna al rio.

Visitamos hace unos pocos dias la Laguna con el objeto de ecsaminar su caracter y su posicion: nos acercamos a ella, por el poniente subiendo la alta montana que esta por ese lado y que se eleva repentinamente por su Oriente, desde la superficie de la agua de la Laguna. Llegados a la cumbre de la montana nos hallamos a una elevacion de 250. pies sobre el pequeno llano en que se halla la Laguna. Esta montana se estiende en una direccion norte desde la Laguna inclinandose hacia al oriente, y por fin se une a la cordillera que divide las aguas del rio de Sta. Fe de las del Pecos. La Laguna esta pues cercuida por elevadas montauas, y la sola salida visible para sus aguas es por el canon que encierra la caja del rio que corre para Santa Fe, La Laguna es un pequeno volumen de agua con una *superficie de forma eleptica* de unas 150 yardas de largo sobre 90. de ancho, y a la mayor profundidad que sondeamos no dio mas de 30 pies de agua. Esto fue en el centro.

El volumen de agua en la Laguna es pequeno, y estamos inclinados a creer que esta le viene de pequenos ojos que se hallan en su fondo y que proceden del lado oriental de la alta montana del ponientes estos ojos fueran grandes o abundantes saliendo a diferentes puntos en su *fondo*, sus efectos serian visibles en la superficie, particularmente en la estacion del ano en que la Laguna esta cubierta de hielo; en las inmediaciones arriba de la corriente desde el fondo de la Laguna, la agua seria mas calienta y escasamente pudiera suceder que aque la parte de la superficie se helara, escepto en los tiempos mas frios. El hecho es sin embargo diferente, pues hallamos el yelo igualmente espeso y denso en todas sus partes.

La Laguna tiene una salida en su parte oriental por la cual sale constantemente una pequena corriente de agua, y en nuestra opininn es la sola salida que siempre ha tenido la agua.

Al lado oriental de la Laguna hay un llano desde el cual bajamos por varias direcciones al canon que forma la caja del rio de Santa Fe. En varios parajes de la bajada vimos numero de ojos, algunos de los cuales dan tanta agua como la que sale de la Laguna, y uno de ellos tres o cuatro veces su cantidad. Toda la agua que dan estos ojos corre hacia al canon que conduce al valle de Santa Fe. Por otra parte, es decir mientras ascendiamos por el lado del poniente de la montana que esta al poniente de la Laguna, no vimos ningun ojo de agua, los cuales provablemente hubieramos visto, si la agua de la Laguna *tubiera salida* por aquella direccion: el agua no pue irse hacia Pecos, porque el canon del rio de Sta. Fe pasa entre la laguna y la elevada montana que la separa del valle de Pecos. La sola salida posible pues, en adiccion a lo que ha sido primero mencionado, es hacia el poniente, y esto hemos visto no ser provable. Si sin embargo a pesar de las provabilidades y de nuestra opinion, esta agua corriera desde la Laguna en direccion al poniente, ella sirve para regar los pueblos de Tesuque y Pujuaque, y si se la diera un curso diferente causaria mucho perjuicio a aquella parte del Territorio sin dar una ventaja compensadora a los agricultores de Santa Fe.

Si se determinara cavar el intentado canal a la profundidad de 12 pies con el objeto de sacar mayor cantidad de agua de la laguna, su largor sera de unas 80 yardas y su profundidad de 25 pies desde la superficie natural del terreno: Para ejecutar esta obra sera necesario quitar 5,500, yardas cubicas de tierra dura penascosa, lo cual con las facilidades que se pueden conseguir en N.-Mejico no pudiera completarse con 50. hombres en menos de cuatro meses, Consideramos que este es el menos tiempo en que la obra pueda ser hecha. El efecto de vaciar la Laguna a menos profundidad es muy dudoso, pero el mas provable es, que el agua bajara al nivel inferior, y que su abundancia seria cerca de la misma que ahora En consecuencia de la incertidumbre de que no resulte ninguna ventaja de bajar la agua en la Laguna, recomendamos que se ocurra a otro medio diferente y mas cierto de obtener el mismo objeto, Si tanques buenos y sustanciales son erigidos en diferentes parajes del rio en las cercanias al valle, la agua podra recojerse en grandes cantidades durante las noches y en otro tiempo en que no se necesite para regar y podra ser soltada cuando sea necesaria.

Hemos ecsaminado los diferentes parajes del rio desde el molino de aserrar para arriba por mas de dos millas y hemos visto varios parajes en los cuales se pudieran construir tanques para colectar grandes depositos de agua. El paraje que recomendamos para construir el primer tanque, esta a cosa de dos millas arriba del molino de aserrar. En las contiguas inmediaciones del paraje se hallan en grande abundancia todos los materiales que seran necesarios, como maderas piedras y tierra Este primer tanque debera tener cosa de 25. pies de alto en una porcion de su largor, sean 40. pies y lo demas necesitara menos materiales y menos trabajo. Con esta altura, contendra cosa de 72,000 yardas cubicas de agua, doble del total que contiene la Laguna de la montana: El rio llenara el tanque en esta estacion del ano en cosa de 48 horas, En la mediacion del verano sera necesario mas tiempo, pero provablemente no mas de tres dias.

Para la construccion de este tanque, hemos dibujado un plan que va adjunto. Este plan lo consideramos el mejor, mas barato, y mas duradero que se puede construir con los medios y facilidades que presenta el pais.

Los materiales que se necesitan son maderas, ramas, piedras y tierra, todo lo cual se encuentra muy a mano. Las solas herramientas, que se necesitaren para la obra son hachas, palas, picos, barras, parihuelas y unas pocas herramientas de carpintero para hacer la compuerta. Tres o cuatro tiros de Bueyes o de Mulas seran tambien nacesarios para arrastrar los palos. &c.

Con estas herramientas y tiros, y el trabajo de 50 hombres la obra puede ser ejecutada en 40. o 50. dias.

Somos Sr. Respetuosamente,
Sus obidientes Servidores.
L. F. Gilmer,
Teniente de Engenieros.
E. C. Garinler.
Teniente Mo. Artilleria.

Nombrado por el Presidente. El Coronel Sterling Price del Missouri ha sido nombrado General de Brigada en lugar de Jefferson Davis que no acepto.

El Mundo debe poblarse.

La muger del Sr. W. Tinker, un pescador de Nueva York, le presento el Jueves *tres hembras Tinkers*, La Sra, Duun de Detroit presento a su amado y amable Senor tres pequenos Dunns. La Sra. Cannen, de nuevo Salem, presento la noche del Jueves a su marido cuatro pequenos Cannons.

Tratado de Paz con los Navajos.

"El Amigo Alvarez nos ha facilitado el tratado siguiente que le remitio nuestro comun amigo D. Waldo das de el Mo."

Copia del Tratado de Paz celebrado por el Coronel A. W. Doniphan con la Tribu Navajo en el Ojo del Oso el 22 de Noviembre de 1846:

Memoria de un tratado celebrado entre el Coronel A, W. Doniphan Comandante de las fuerzas de los Estados-Unidos en el pays de Nabajo y los siguientes Capitancillos de los indios de la nacion Nabajo, *Zarcillo Largo, Caballos Muchos, Alejandro, Sandoval, Cayetanito, Jose Largo, Narbona, Segundo, Pedro Jose, Manuelito, Tapia y Archuleta.* En el Ojo del Oso (Pays Navajo) el 22 de Noviembre de 1846.

Articulo 1. ° Habra de aqui en adelante una paz y amistad, firme y duradera entre el pueblo Americano y los indios de la Nacion Nabajo.

Articulo 2. ° El pueblo de N.-Mejico y los indios de los Pueblos del mismo son comprendidos en la expresion de pueblo Americano.

Articulo 3. ° Habra un trato mutuo, como entre gente de una misma nacion, entre estas diferentes partes de Americanos, Mejicanos y pueblos siendoles licito de visitar todas las partes del pais Nabajo, y a los Nabajos todas las partes del pays Americano, sin ninguna molestia y se les dara mutuamente toda proteccion.

Articulo 4. ° Se devolveran mutuamente todos los prisioneros; habiendose comprometido las partes a redimir por compra los que no pudieren ser canjeados unos por otros.

Articulo 5. ° Toda propiedad tomada por una parte de la otra desde el dia 18 de Agosto ultimo sera devuelta.

Los abajo firmados, hallandose cada uno facultados para representar y empenar sus respectivas naciones en los articulos antecedentes, para su conformidad han firmado sus nombres y puesto sus sellos.

A. W. Doniphan, Coronel del 1. ° B. de Voluntarios montados del Misuri

Congrave Jackson. Teniente Coronel del 1. ° Regimiento de Voluntarios del Misuri.

W. Gilpin, Mayor del 1 ° Regimiento de Voluntarios del Misuri,

Capitancillos Navajos.

Zarcillo Largo. Caballos muchos. Alejandro. Sandoval. Cayetanito. Narbona, Jose Largo. Segundo. Pedro Jose, Manuelito. Tapia. Archuleta. Juanico. Cebollita Garcia.—Es copia verdadera,

David Waldo. Capitan Comandante de la Compania A. del primer Regimiento de Voluntarios montados del Misuri.

Publicamos esta semana el parte que dieron los Senores Gillmer y Garnier sobre un objeto de mucho interes para los habitantes de Sta. Fe; y continuaremos a presentar esta materia al publico hasta que la hallamos dado cuantos conocimientos poseemos sobre el pasticular.

Noticias por el Correo.

El miercoles en la tarde llego una grande balija de los Estados Unidos. por la que recibimos periedicos de N. Orleans del 15 de Julio, y de S. Luis del 2 de Agosto.

La noticia mas importante que traen es que segun dicen: El Sr. Buchanan por medio del Sr. Bankhead Ministro Ingles, propuso al Gobierno Mejicano de entrar en tratados de paz, y que la propuesta fue sometida al Congreso Mejicano el cual desecho la oferta. El Sr, Triel estaba facultado para funcionar como Comisionado por parte de los Estados Unidos.

El General Scott intentava avanzar sobre la Ciudad de Mejico si la paz no estaba concluida para el 30 de Julio; Esto fue determinado en un Consejo de Guerra habido el 24 , y como la mediacion del ministro Ingles no surtio efecto es provable que marche en ese tiempo.

Galapa fue evacuada y la entera fuerza de 2,200 con 6 piezas de artilleria al mando del General Cadwallader habian llegado a Perote el 21 de Junio, en su marcha para reunirse a los de adelante; en ese punto encontraron una expreso del General Scott, que les mandaba [illegible] el Coronel [illegible] Generales Bravo y Alvarez entre ese punto, y la Ciudad de Puebla; El Coronel Wynkoop quedaba mandando Perote.

Los periodicos Mejicanos estan decididos contra la paz. El Republicano estaba por la continuacion de la guerra, por haberse coaligado el partido de Santa Ana y el de los *moderados.*

El Bloqueo de Mazatlan es muy extricto.

El General Wool estaba en Buenavista, y el General Taylor en las fuentes del nogal (*Walnut Springs*.)

Casi todos los Ciudadanos respetables de Monterey, y del Saltillo habian regresado a sus casas.

No se dice nada en los periodicos Mejicanos de los medios que tienen para defender la Ciudad; pero el General Scott tenia 14,000. hombres bajo de su mando y le seguian refuerzos; es mas de provable que no hallara una resistencia seria, aunque el mismo esperaba tener otra batalla sangrienta antes de entrar.

Las tropas estaban con mejor salud de lo que se esperaba que estuvieran.

El N. Orleans (*Commer. Times*) del 16 de Julio dice: en el momento que el Galveston salia de Veracruz llego a aquella Ciudad un correo con la balija de la Capital con fechas de hasta el 5. La noticia principal que trajo de la Ciudad de Mejico, es de un caracter importante, es decir. El Congreso Mejicano ha sido reunido con alguna dificultad y la comunicacion del Sr. *Buchanan*, conteniendo las aberturas del Presidente para la paz lo fue presentada. Su determinacion fue inmediata, y al efecto de que Mejico no queria oir ningunos terminos de paz. El General Scott salio de Puebla a la cabeza de su ejercito para la Capital, el 30 del ultimo. Recibimos estas noticias de un pasajero, y tenemos toda razon para creer que son autenticas.

Sres, editores del Republicano, muy Sres. mios. Con satisfaccion he recivido el ultimo numero de ese apreciable periodico en que se hallan insertas varias noticias interesantes al publico; deseo la continuacion de aquel, y que los individuos del pais se presten a facilitar los conocimientos necesarios sobre las cosas que juzgen de mayor interes, para que por este medio logren instruirse todos los havitantes del Departamento.

Tengo el honor de ofrecerme de W. afmo. Q. B. S. M.—*Dr. M.*

El 27 de Septiembre ultimo fallecio derepente el Sr. D. Enrique Capoulade de veinte anos de edad, hijo mayor del Sr. D. Jose, residente en Chihuahua, causandole la muerte las heridas recividas por los Comanches en el camino del Valle de S. Bartolo, a Sta. Rozalia, hace mas de un ano: ha sido enterrado en la Parroquia principal de esta Capital, con todas las solemnidades propias de un verdadero religioso. Todos sus amigos sienten la perdida de este desgraciado Joven.

NOTICIAS.

HENRIQUE MAYER,

No 6, Puerta inmediata ala de B. F Coons

OFRECE en Venta a precios favorables un grande surtido de GENEROS los cuales acaba de abrir y que consisten de lonias reciente en

Indianas	Ropa hecha
Sedas	Panos
Gorros	Flanelas
Fresadas	Zapatos &c.

Tambien,
Licores de varias clases, por mayor.
Azucar en Pilon, y molida Asimismo.
Y una variedad de objectos de fantasia y de moda acabados de llegar de los Estados, que le propone vendre tan baratos como cualquiera. Lleguen, entren y vean.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados: no se admiten subscriciones por menos de tres meses.

Republican

Santa Fe, N.M.

Fig 48

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender"

SANTA FE, N. M., OCTOBER 9, 1847. [VOL. I—NUMBER 5.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,
Nos. 75 and 76.
(On the West side of the Public Square,)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers c[illegible] for cash

All persons desiring [illegible] purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. Sept 8.

MISSOURI HOUSE
AND
BILLIARD SALOON.

ABEL & PINO, who lately on[illegible] street in this city opened their HOTEL [illegible] the public thanks for the very generous [illegible] in which they have been patronized [illegible] solicit a continuance of public favor. The [illegible] of a BOARDING HOUSE, with a Bar rich and luxurantly supplied, offers the greatest inducement to those who wish to eat the rarest & [illegible] served dishes of the season, and to drink of the choicest liquors, to call and try from themselves.

Refreshments of every variety may [illegible]ays be had at the bar. In connection with the HOTEL are two superior BILLIARD TABLES. They are just completed in a splendid HALL [illegible] ROOM, not only equal but first [illegible] any [illegible] of the kind in the city.

[illegible] strict attention to business we hope to [illegible] for any complaint [illegible]

[illegible]

SANTA FE HOUSE,
On the East Corner of the Plaza

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every [illegible] the market and country affords. He is [illegible] prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. The table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion. ☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand and cooked if desired.

Sep 10 JOHN C RONALD, AGENT

[St Louis Republican will copy the above

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS G DE HABILE'S, recently arrived from New Orleans La., would be pleased to receive a few more Gentlemen as boarders and flatters herself that her efforts to please will as heretofore, succeed.

Main Street, a few doors above the Mo. House

WATCH REPAIRING

THE Undersigned has opened a shop a few doors above the Missouri Hotel, where he is prepared to repair Clocks and Watches in the best style.

☞ Jewelry, Watch keys, Glasses, &c., for sale.

N B—References given if required.

[illegible] SABINE

Santa Fe, Sept. 1st 21, 1847

Wanted

ONE DOZEN Chickens or more, and one two cocks. Apply at the General Hospital.

[illegible] STEWART

At the latest dates from Washington there was some talk of an extra session of Congress. The expenses of the war so far exceed all calculation made in relation to it, that Mr. Polk and his Cabinet are at a loss to know how to raise the required money. It was supposed that the President was waiting to hear from the eastern elections, and would if they were favorably to his Administration, call an extra session. [illegible] depended on that contingency, [illegible] shall have no extra session.

SONG—BY T. K. HERVEY.

Come touch the harp, my gentle one!
And let its notes be sad and slow,
Such as may breathe in every tone,
The soul of long ago.
That smile of thine is all too bright,
For aching hearts and lonely years,
And dearly as I love its light,
To-day I would have tears.

Yet weep not THUS, my gentle girl!
No smile of thine has lost its spell,
By heaven! I love thy slightest curl—
Oh! more than fondly well!
Then touch the lyre and let it wile
All thought of gloom and grief away,
While thou art by with harp and smile,
I will not weep to-day.

Three agonies at Once.

New York is never without an agony. A good saint, whatever his name be, presides over the destinies of this city, keeps his wonder loving children constantly supplied with fresh novelties; no sooner does one grow stale than another starts up; but it has rarely happened that three have come together. The arrival of Madam Anna Bishop, the Chinese Junk, and the French steamer, has completely taken the town by surprise, and produced some very odd accidents by the strange jumble of three such opposite elements. If two men meet in the street, one says to the other "How are you, how's your *Junk*," meaning your wife. While the other replies, "Pretty well, I thank you; have you seen the Chinese Bishop,—psha; I mean have you heard of Madam Anna Junk?"

Coming down Broadway this morning, we overheard the following conversation between three gentlemen who came out of the Carlton House:

Brown. How are you Smith? Have you seen her?

Smith. Yes; she's a prodigious creature. Nothing like her has been seen in New York.

Brown. Is it possible. Well, I am told that she cost seventeen thousand pounds sterling.

Smith. Po, po. A gentleman who knows her like a book tells me she wears thirty thousand pounds sterling in jewels.

Brown. Jewels. Good heavens. I had no idea of anything of that sort.

Smith. Well its a fact they were presented by the crowned heads of Europe.

Brown. Crowned devils as much.

Smith. It is true nevertheless. I saw one of the necklaces myself, a magnificent string of pearls as big as cranberries with a superb diamond attached. A present from the Emperor of Russia.

Jones. The Emperor of Russia. I don't believe it. But they do say that Louis Philippe was very partial to her.

Smith. I dare say. She made a profound sensation in Europe, she is equal to the Sweedish nightingale.

Brown. Oh yes; I dare say she is in one respect, equal to any nightingale, she will feather her nest well.

Smith. Capital.

Brown. Well. I think you are both crazy.

Jones. She's a supurb craft any how you can fix it; and they say she can accommodate over two hundred men.

Smith. Jones, you are a blackgaard. I am ashamed of you.

Jones. Ashamed of me; Come, come, that's very well after your ridiculous stories.

Brown. Don't quarrel, gentlemen, I mean to examine her myself, inside and out, everything about her to-day. I have had an invitation to a private little party.

Smith. What, and I not asked. Well I guess I will know the reason of that.

Brown. They say she is painted so oddly.

Smit. That's too dad, now. She's no more painted than you are, I saw her in broad day and she has as fine a complection as you ever saw in your life.

Brown. Well these papers will lie?—The Tribune says that she has a red waist and is painted all over with grotesque figures.

Jones. Ha, ha, ha. How absurd. I tell you she is painted black all over excepting her port holes which are white.

Smith. In the name of all that's monstrous, gentlemen, what are you talking about?

Brown. Talking about. Why the Chinese Junk, to be sure,

Jones. I mean the French Steamer.

Smith. And I meant Madam Ann Bishop.—How ridiculous.

Jones. Ho, ho, ho.

Brown Goes down Maiden Lane humming "The Junk, the Chinese Junk. The big, the red, the mo-o-onstrous Junk."

N. Y. Mirror.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE INDIANS.—MILITARY PRECAUTIONS. Depredations committed by the Indians, (Pawnees or Orsages, Camanches, and others,) upon the "trains" bound for Santa Fe, and returning to the United States, have called upon the government for efficient means to repress them. The Washington Union of Tuesday says:

"Some of these measures were adopted in June last, in the orders that were despatched to the commanding officer of the Missouri battalion of volunteers. But the time has now arrived for executing these orders, and making the Indians feel the power of the government. To do this effectually, and to afford adequate protection to the United States "trains," a requisition has just been made upon the Governor of Missouri for one battalion—to consist of one company of artillery, two companies of infantry, and two of mounted men, to rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, to be placed under the orders of Brig. Gen. Arbuckle, commanding 2d and 3d military departments. Gen. Arbuckle is empowered to call for a larger force, if these should prove insufficient.

One mounted regiment, and one battalion of foot from Missouri, and one regiment of foot from Illinois, have been ordered to the province of New Mexico; a part of which too may, it is supposed, be employed by Gen. Arbuckle for the chastising the hostile Indians, without interfering but little, if any, with their march to Santa Fe."

THE QUIP MODEST AND RETORT COURTEOUS.—We cut the following short but piquant colloquy between an inebriate and a rumseller.

Landlord. "If you had avoided rum, your early habits of industry and intellectual abilities would have placed you in a station, and you would now ride in your own carriage."

Inebriate. "And if you had never sold rum for me to buy, you would have been my driver."

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, October 9, 1847.

G. R. GIBSON, EDITOR.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agents at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

Latest from the States.

Mr. Folgar and Smith arrived here last Sunday evening and we are indebted to them for the Republican of the 19th August.—They came by way of Bents Fort and left Mr. St. Vrain at Taos having met with no accident upon the road.—They met Gen. Price at Pawnee Fork and Capt. Jackson one day this side who had despatches from Washington for the General.—We copy the following from the Republican as the latest news from Gen. Scott and the South:

Mexico. July 29, 1837.

My Dear Sir: I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 14th inst., with its enclosures, and thank you for the news you communicated. I am unable in return to tell you anything of much consequence. We are still waiting, and very impatiently, to see the end of the present state of affairs. Latterly it has been very generally believed that negotiations for peace would be entered into, but it appears that expectations to this effect are likely to be disappointed, peace now appearing to be more remote than ever. A *junta* of the principal generals of the army took place yesterday. Some were of opion that the wisest course was to march out with their disposable forces and attack the Americans at Puebla; but this opinion did not prevail. They determined that they would await tranquilly the enemy within the walls of the city, continuing to fortify themselves as *strongly* as possible. We know not, therefore, what will happen, or whether the Americans will commence their march forthwith. I doubt whether they will do it before the arrival of further reinforcements. In the meantime affairs are going on here from bad to worse, and heavy contributions are levied, ... lection of which is effected with extreme difficulty, so that the Government has great trouble to provide the means for the subsistence of a large army. Santa Anna is at this moment sole Dictator. Congress can do nothing, because there is never a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum for business. They say that the Government is seeking a closer union with European powers, and with this view has given orders for the liquidation of the claims of their subjects."

The above brief note is from a most respectable source, and may be presumed to afford a just idea of affairs in the capital, and it is later than any papers from the city Mr. Kendall had seen when he last wrote.

Puebla, Mexico, July 13, 1847.

An order has at length been issued which looks as though an immediate movement was anticipated. Gen. Scott is to commence reviewing the different divisions on the 15th inst., after which it is thought there will be a general turn out, and then an onward march. The general impression now is, that there will be a harder fight at the city of Mexico than any that has yet taken place in the country, but no *one* can tell anything with certainty.

In my last letter I intimated that a letter had been received from one of the American officers still unjustly detained in Mexico. It was dated on the 8th instant, and I give one or two extracts:

"Since my last, preparations for your reception here have gone on with great spirit. An army of not less than 23,000 men, well dressed and apperently well armed, are now in this city and neighborhood. Handsome pieces of artillery have lately been cast, while their fortifications are nearly completed. The artillery may reach 100 pieces—they certainly have not less than sixty in number. The display here is quite imposing, and the nation is made to believe that the great anxiety of the United States for peace, proceeds from an apprehension that *our army* dare not attempt to move upon the capital. The long delay of General Scott at Puebla, the arrival of a minister of peace, and our repeated offers to treat, give color to the idea, in the estimation of this people, that General Scott is fearful of attempting the reduction of the capital. We here know perfectly well the value of these speculations; but it is nevertheless true that they are *rapidly becoming riveted on the public mind*."

"Be assured, there can be no peace made with Mexico at this time—Santa Anna *dare* not, and Congress *will* not. Let our army but come here, and the resources of the nation are cut off; and the people seeing the capital in our hands, peace must follow."

Puebla, Mexico, July 14, 1847.

The papers continue to be most profoundly silent as regards the fortifications around the city, but we continue to receive reliable verbal information to the effect that the Mexicans are making every ... [torn] ...on to receive "los Yankees." Works ... [torn] ...n to those of El Penon have been constr... [torn] ... different points along the road, ditche... [torn] ...nches have been cut, the streets have ... [torn] ...ricaded, and cannon are mounted at every ... [torn] ...ble point. These demonstrations cer... [torn] ... look as though war to the death was dete... [torn] ...ed upon.

We have arum... [torn] ...ceived through Mexican channels, to the ... [torn] ...t that Congress was to meet yesterday or ... [torn] ...day, a quorum having been formed. If this ... [torn] ...ue, the first business before that body will ... [torn] ...robably be Mr. Buchanan's last proposition ... [torn] ... peace, and a most stormy session may be anticipated. There is no mistake that the friends of peace, especially among the rich property holders of the capital, are more in favor of coming to terms now as the danger approaches.

Puebla, Mexico, July 16, 1847.

The divisions of General Twiggs was reviewed yesterday by General Scott, and made a most brilliant show. General Quitman's division is to be reviewed to-day, the cavalry on Saturday, General Pillow's division on Sunday, and Gen. Worth's division on Monday. Col. Garland's Brigade, attached to the latter, is now absent in the direction of Perote—one reason why the division is not to be reviewed sooner. No one can say with certainly, but the impression prevails that the army will move onwards by the middle of the ensuing week.

P. S.—5 *o'clock evening*.—The rumors of peace are again prevalent, and the talk now is that the army will not move for two weeks—some think not at all. Every hour puts a new phase upon matters, but something unusual is now in the wind. You shall learn all about it in my next.

The Salt Lake.

In calling the attention of the Public to some of the sources of wealth in the Territory, the article of salt ought not to be overlooked. Among civilized nations there is necessarily a great consumption and daily use of it, and to the people of New Mexico, if driven to the United States for it, it could be not only onerously expensive, but would not be obtained by the poor classes. How wisely nature has provided for this animal want! The finger of providence, if a becoming reflection be exercised, is visible in all his works. Just as the distance from a foreign market would render superfluous and unprofitable immense and unconsumed agricultural products in the Territory, so on the other hand articles of prime and indispensible use are found within convinient limits. A hundred pounds of salt imported from the United States would cost, apart from the first cost of the article, about ten dollars but here it can be obtained cheaper than in the United States. The sole expense of procuring the salt is the price of transportation. About seventy miles south of Santa Fe, and forty east of the del Norte River, is the famous salt lake. It is several leagues long and of considerable breadth, and is the recervoir for several streamlets that, at certain seasens, pour their water into it as a common receptacle. There is found salt enough to supply not the Territory only: but half the Universe. It is transported not only to different parts of the Territory, but finds a market in the neighboring departments. Yet there are other localities that supply it abundandly. It is said that a single man, with great facility, could, in the salt lake, collect, in a single day, five hundred bushels. The whole surface of the ground is covered with it to a considerable depth, and having above it a thin sheet of water, (of coure, deeply impregranted with it, but not of suffient quantity to hold all the salt in solution) by the application of the hand or a spade is readily thrown into heaps, and the wagon or animal brought to transport it, is driven into the lake and loaded without the least delay or inconvenience. The salt when carefully removed is of a clean white color, as clear and beautiful as the best American table salt; but ofttimes from the hurry and carelessness with which it is taken up, it is discolored by the intermixture of other substances and hence its filthy color.—Like that found in distant localities, it is generally more or less tinged, unless boiled, by foreign bodies; but in cooking it, it is relieved entirely from them. Here the people have an inexhaustible store of an article of necessary consumption. There is no doubt or question about the quantity. It is apparent to every observer, nor is it possible that any increase of population, or the augmented consumption of it can ever render the people dependant on remote productions for a supply of it. Here it abounds and will continue to abound regardless of the animal demands that may be made on it. Nature has providently located it in a position to furnish the surrounding districts, and there it will ever be to season the food and gladden the tongue of all animals—human and brute. It is a noble provision of divinity, and while it evidences one of the productions of the Territory it invites also the enterprize of stirring men. It opens a field for active industry and shows how some men and their *means* might be employed.

Gen. Kearney.—We learn from Mr. Folger that General Kearney had arrived at Fort Leavenworth and taken passage on a boat for St. Louis before he left, and that Lt.-Col. Fremont was at that post.

From Chihuahua.

Six months ago the Government at Washington was informed of the conquest of Chihuahua by Col. Doniphan and it is strange that acte measures have not been taken before this to retain possession of the country—instead of expediting army movements the great object seems to be to delay them as long as possible—instead of having troops when and where they are wanted to bring this war to an end, they seem to study how they can be disposed of to procrastinate it—instead of system, energy, and activity, we have delays a want of order and rapid movements, the very soul of every military enterprise. The consequence is, that our interests are often unnecessarily sacrificed, and the work which has been once well done, has all to be done over again. If an expedition to the South is intended, we ask, why it has not long ago set out? Why were not the new troops intended to relieve the twelve months volunteers ordered out in time to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of their term of service? And why six months is permitted to expire without having an army to follow in the wake of Col Doniphan? These are questions which we leave others to answer, our object now is to tell the consequences and state of things which exist by pursuing such a course. Confiding in the compact entered into by Col Doniphan and the expectation that our troops would occupy all the country which our gallant and victorious soldiers had taken possession of, Mr. Skinner, the clerk of the South-eastern Circuit Court, left this place for El Passo the middle of August with two wagons to bring up some liquors belonging to Mr. Leitsendorfen, and we now learn from a reliable source, that he is not only detained there as a prisoner of war and his goods confiscated, but that he has been sent to Chihuahua, where all the traders that remain are also prisoners. We also learn from the same source that Ex-Governor Armijo was having him shot as El Passo, and they have been busy levying troops and procuring all the munitions of war, intending to defend the country, and but little doubt now exists that if troops go South, they will have another battle, and have to make again the conquest of Chihuahua by the force of their arms. Mr. Skinner is one of our most respected and estimable citizen from St. Louis and generally known both here and there, and if a hair of his head is hurt we would like to see the country laid waste and the people who do it, made to feel war in all its horrors. Besides Mr. Skinner, the Glows, Doctor Connelly, Mr ... and James Mc Goffen are all ... at Chihuahua ... there no doubt as prisoners and ... suffer by incarceration and a depr... everything we are not certainly inf... there is little or no doubt of the on... probably the other. These thin... for speedy action and if the troo... cy can be sent without further ord... we hope they will soon be on the... a short time chastise them.

The people of El Passo have been di... to remain neutral, but the influence of A... and a few others, who are active to inflame the worst passions, may cause a large force ... assembled, and we only hope if they hav... succeeded in this, that the Leaders may be ... and dealt with as severely as Law and J... requires.

Mr. B. F. Coons will leave for the U... about the 25th of this month, and Mr Tulley his agent will conduct his bus... during his absence as heretofore.—See advertisement.

Santa Fe never was more orderly ... quiet owing a good deal to the very s... factory manner in which Capt. Jones, ... shal discharges his duties.

There is to be a Fandango to-night ... the Missouri House, got up in the ... style and is expected to be one of the fi... ever given in Santa Fe.

☞ Doctor Turney, surgeon to the ... nois Regiment, arrived here on the 2nd ... and we are indebted to him for a bundle of ... pers, but they are not of so late a date, ... have received and contain nothing of inte...

Navijos.—About the time Major W... battallion left here for the Navajo coun... make war upon this tribe of Indians, a p... Mexicans under command of Ramon L... Socorro for the purpose of retaliating upon ... for the depredations committed upon ... Abajo. And we learn from Capt. ... who came up the first of this week from ... that they had returned, having captured ... odd prisoners, seventy five horses and ... hundred head of sheep. They also killed ... of the enemy, and lost one man killed ... five wounded.

In addition to the Battallion ... source, learn both from ... persons that another Regiment ... dered from Illinois ... New Mexico.

Correspondence of the Republican.

El Paso Expedition,

Near Albuquerque, Sept. 30, 1847.

Mr. Editor:—It ... be interesting to some of your readers ... that the El Paso Expedition—consisting of ... B & D, 3d Regiment Mounted ... has arrived thus far on its way to ... write principally ... correct an error ... which I learn has been sent to ... the effect that two men of this com... killed a Pueblo Indi... at one of the ... ction. The fact ... the Indian ... wounded, and ... men, who ... punished by the officers ... have been relea... from con...

To-mo... tels, and endea... rave... been compelled ... to ... the o... proc... ... giving ... fidence ... an en... count ... well k... cer. Li... & Rea... praise ... tion he... pretty ... an ex... so g... galla... indic... the ... Mex... title ... Lieut ... plac... Mex... tle... ... oute... ity.

Sa...

li... st... tl... T...

...at ... S. ... cash ... RY GO... g of

Has on ... and ... suitable fo... Black & ... Cotten ... Blankets ... Brown & ... Black Ca... Black and ... Ready ma... Womens ... Also, a lar... liquors ... gar and coffee...

Pinkney R... my agent during ... absence ... duly authorised ... transact an... business connected ... with my estab... Fe. ... F. COONS.

Ha...vers, South ... Plaza ... Street, ...olesale and ... in D...s and

THANKFUL ... liberal pa... they have heret... received ... form ... friends and ... that ... inue ... the old stand ... now have large ... rtment of DRY GOODS ...

PRINTS ... n Domes... hed do... Dwelling... gs ... & Blue ... Eng. Cloth ... & Blue ... Shoes ... Shoes ... large ... jus... habit... Clothing ...

... the sale ... variety o... from th... to sell a...

EL EPUBLICANO

emanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicad as Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, oticias entes de los Estados Unidos y á los movimi generales de los Ejercitos.

"MOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 5

Sado, Octubre 9, 1847.

U MAS NOTICIAS DE LOS ESTADOS.

L Sres. Folger y Smith llegaron la tard el sabado pasado y les debemos el fav de habernos traido el Republicano del 9 de Agosto. Estos Sres. vinieron por l Fuerte de Bent, y dejaron al Sr. St. rain en Taos no habiendo tenido ningu ccidente en el camino. Encontraron al neral Price en el rio de los Pananas y al Capitan Jackson un dia mas aça siendo rtador de pliegos de Washington para el eneral que le entrego el expreso en el amino del Fuerte. Copiamos lo siguiente el Republicano por ser las ultimas noticias del General Scott y del Sur.

MEJICO JULIO 29 DE 1847.

Mi Caro Senor: Tengo el placer de acusarle el recibo de su favorecida del 14 co sus inclusas, y le doy las gracias por las noticias que me comunica. No puedo deirle en retorno nada de mucha importancia. Estamos esperando todavia y con mucha impaciencia ver el fin del presente tado de cosas. Ultimamente era generalmente creido que se entraria en tratados paz pero parece que las apariencias de te objeto se van desvaneciendo, estando iora al parecer conla paz mas remota que ntes. Hubo ayer una junta de los principales Generales del Ejercito: Al os fueron de opinion que lo mas acertado fuera de ir atacar los americanos a Puebla co las fuerzas disponibles, pero esta opinio no prevalecio. Determinaron que se e peraria pacientemente al enemigo dent de los muros de la Ciudad, continuando fo tificandose cuan fuertemute les fuera pos ble. No sabemos pues que es lo que s cedera, o si los Americanos comenzar su marcha de avance. Yo dudo que lo l gan hasta haber recibido mas refuerz . Mientras tanto los negocios van aqui mal en peor y se imponen fuertes contribuciones cuya cobranza se hace con estimada dificultad, por lo que el gobierno t ne mucho trabajo en proveer lo necesa para la subsistencia de un grande Ejerc . Santa-Anna es en este momento el solo dictador. El Congreso nó puede hacer na porque nnnca se reune un numero suficie te de miembros para poder deliberar sobe negocios. Se dice quel Gobierno esta pr curando ponerse en mayor intimidad co los poderes Europeos, y que con esta m ha mandado liquidar los reclamos de s s vasallos,

La antecedente nota es de una Fuente muy respetable y se puede presumir qe presenta una idea cabal de los negocios n la Capital; es mas reciente que ninguno e los papeles de la Capital quel Sr, Kendll habia visto cuando escribio la ultima ve

Puebla Julio 12 de 184 .

Al fin ha salido una orden que indica qe un movimiento procsimo se esta preparando. El General Scott, comenzara a pasa revista el 15 las diferentes divisiones, des pues de las cuales se presume que habr una salida general y en seguida orden d avanzar. La impresion general ahora es que habra un combate en la Ciudad de Mexico mas duro que ninguno de los habidos en el pays pero nadie puede decir nada con tezo. En mi ultima carta di a enten er se habia recibido una carta de uno de ficiales Americanos injustamenta de- n Mejico. Tenia fecha del 8; doy extractos de ella.

las preparaciones para aqui han seguido con ito de no menos n. ren- sta

dido ultimamente hermos ezas de artilleria, mientras sus fortificiones estan casi acabadas. La artilleria ede alcanzar a 100, piezas pero segurom te no son menos de sesenta. El aparato ui es verdaderamente imponente, y se ce creer a la nacion que los grandes de s de los Estados Unidos por la paz pr enen de una suposicion do que nuestr jercito no se atreve a avanzar sobre la C tal. La larga demora del General Sc a Puebla, la llegada de un ministro de ; y nuestras repetidas ofertas de tratar un colorido a la idea en la estimacton este pueble, de que el General Scott tie iedo de emprender la reduccion de la pital. Nosotros bien sabemos lo que v estas especulaciones; pero es sin em o cierto que se estan afirmando en la m del publico,

Esten seguros de que n puede por ahora hacer la paz con M co. Santa-Anna *no se atreve* y el Con o *no quiere*, Que venga nuestro Ejercit os recursos de la nacion estan quitados pueblo viendo la Capital en nuestro pod a paz debera seguir."

Los periodicos siguen m lencios con respecto a las fortificacion rededor de la Ciudad, pero continuan recibir informes verbales seguros d los Mexicanos estan haciendo todos reparativos paro recibir a los *Yankees.* e han construido obras en adiccion del Penon en diferentes puntos del ca se han cortado fosos y trincheras, la es han sido atrincheradas y se han m o Canones en todos los puntos conve es. Estas demostraciones manifiestan amente como si se hubiera determ hacer la guerra a muerte.

Tenemos un rumor rec por conducto de Mejicanos, de quel reso debia reunirse ayer o hoy habie formado el *Quarum.* Si esto es verd primer negocio de ese cuerpo sera p icmente la proposicion de paz del S hanan y se puede presumir que sera esion muy borrascosa. No hay dud e los amigos de la paz, particul e los ricos propietarios de la Capital, al ora ma en favor de tratar porque rea el peligro

PUEBLA JUL DE 1847.

La division del Genera gs fue p sada en revista ayer por eral Sco e hizo una brillante demo n. La division del Generel Quitm ra hoy a Caballeria el Sabado. La n del General Pillow el Domingo l Genel Worth el Lunes. La Bri l Corel Garland qne esta agregad ltima eta ausente en la direccion te. ra n por que la division no p vista as pronto. Nadie puede de n certeza, pero se cree quel Ejerci ende a su marcha de avanze hacia o de a siguiente semana.

P. D. 5 de la tarde.

Los rumores de la pa ece otra vez; y se habla ahora de erito no se movera de dos semana s pensan que ni entonces. Cada nueva apariencia a los negocios un cosa inusitada se esta prepa abran todo por mi procsima

Publicamos esta Sema e del Sr. Alvarez relativo a a ua en el rio de Sta. Fe. Habi ndo a tratar este asunto, lo co hasta haber presentado al publ mos sobre el particular, y se pandonos de el en nuestros cros para mai estar las ven han ol tener llevando la ob Es este asunto de mucha i se e ramos que se tomara e con cmpeno.

GENERAL 10 s

Hemos salido por c Ge- neral Kearny ha la lle Lea- veu y un y ber

es S.

H tallon del Mayor Wall ara el pays de Navajo n tribu de indios, una partid p al mando de Ramon Luna e no rro con el objeto de retalia smos indios las depredacion bian cometido en el Rio Abajo, a os por el Capitan Skilman que ll abajo el primer dia de esta semana e habian regresado habiendo captura arenta y tantos prisioneros, setenta y bestias y mil y quinientos carneros. matarón diez hombres al enemigo y perdiéron uno y tuvieron cinco heridos.

LA GUERRA

Se v r las ultimas noticias de los Estados es *todavia dudoso* el si hemos de tener paz o si ha de continuar la guerra y sobr eso tenemos algo que decir por via de co ejo al pueblo de N.-Mexico para mient s duren las cosas en el actual estado. hizo ya una tentiva de revolucion que ncluyo desastrosamente para los insurg tes, y cuantas tentativas semejantes sa an tandran igual fin. Hay ahora mas de 00 hombres en este Territorio y 1,500 en Arkansas y en los llanos prontos para nir si fuere necesario; seria pues la ma r locura de pensar en hacer ninguna re tencia: pero como todos los payses tie- n gente mala que trabaja para sus fines pa icnlares, y que este Territorio no es a o una escepcion;es del interes de los que d ean orden y estabilidad no solo de con er a los que hubiera de esta clase, si se llare alguno de ellos entre nosotros, pero denunciarlo y de entregarlo de una vez los Oficiales de Justicia. Unos pocos ma s que no sean sujetados pueden ser cau de muchos males para todos, pues cuan o se omite de entregar los malos a la jus cia es por este proceder cuando menos consentirlo, y entonces es dificil de distin uir entre el hace un hecho y el que lo a rueba o lo incita. No se debe esperar que uestras trop s sean enviadas a combatir os Gentiles a favor de un pueblo que nos sea contrario, ni que se les concedan al msimo tiempo grandes ni permanentes beneficios. N. Mejico esta ahora en nuestra posesion y debe permanecer asi; lo que a la gente le toca hacer pues, es cuidar de sus negocios particulares y dejar que los dos Gobiernos (El Mejicano y el de los Estados Unidos) cuando entren en tratados arreglen la suerte del Territorio. En lugar de escitar las pasiones dediquense a remediar todas las dificultades y ma nifiesten un interes comun en el bien estar y prosperidad del pays, no solo tenganse separados de los descontentos, pero obren en union de los que estan encargados del interes Americano. Cuando cese la guerra y se pueda prestar toda la atencion a los diferentes intereses del pueblo todo ira bien, se hara que las artes y las ciencias florescan, se daran impulsos a los recursos del pays, las riquezas y el lujo abundaran, las empresas seran sostenidas y el N.-Mejico que desde muchos anos ha sido infestado de salvajes, atrasado por revoluciones y malas administraciones se hallara otra vez en la senda de la prosperidad.

Se presume que la paz no puede ya tardar. La Ciudad de Mejico debe sucumbir si no ha sucumbido ya, y cuando esto suceda no les queda a los Mejicanos otra alternativa que hacer la paz o perder todo el pays por agregacion.

Depredaciones de los Indios.

PRECAUCIONES MILITARES.—Las depredaciones cometidas por los Indios (Pananas o Uasachi comanches y otros) sobre los convoyes destinados a Santa Fe y sobre los de retorno para los E. Unidos han ecsijido del gobierno medios eficaces para sujetarlos. La Union de Washington del martes dice:

,,Algunas de estas medidas fueron adoptadas en el pasado Junio, en las ordenes despachadas al oficial comandante del Batallon de Voluntarios del Misuri. Pero el tiempo ha llegado para la ejecucion de estas ordenes y para hacer sentir a los Indios el poder del gobierno. Para hacer esto con buen efecto y dar la proteccion necesaria a los "convoyes" de los Estados Unidos, se ha requerido ultimamente del Gobernador del Misuri un batallon que debera consistir de una Compania de Artilleria, dos de Infanteria y dos de Caballeria que se reuniran en el Fuerta Leavensworth para ser puesto a las ordenes del General de Brigada Arbuckle, *comandante* de los 2o. y 3o. departamentos Militares. Esta facultado el General Arbuckle para pedir mayores fuerzas si estas no fueron suficientes.

Un *Regimiento* de Caballeria y un Batallon de Infanteria del Misuri, y un Regimiento de Infanteria de Illinois han sido ordenados para la provincia de Nuevo Mejico; una parte de cuya fuerza podra, se supone, ser empleda por el General Arbuckle para castigar los Indios hostiles, sin interrumpir mucho su marcha para Santa Fe.

Sabemos por cartas y por los periodicos que ademas del Batallon del Misuri se ha mandado *formar* otro Regimiento en el Yllinois para los llanos y para N.-Mejico.

Los escritores de cartas en Washington dicen quel Gobierno ha determinado requerir diez Regimientos mas sobre la autorizacion del acto de 12 de Mayo 1845.

Los Bancos de Nueva York tienen diez millones en numerario, y la Tesoreria tiene dos: Esta *cantidad* es mayor que la qne nunca ha ecsistido en su poder en tiempo anterior. Los Bancos estan ahora mas fuertes que nunca.

Hartler y Power,
Lado del sur de la Plazo,
No. 12 CALLE PRINCIPAL,
Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en ge y Abarrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal pa que han recibido, avisan a sus amig parroquianos continuan en su antiguo p que tienen grande surtido de generos, q ciste en

Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules.
Coties.
Indianas negras y azules.
id. Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas.
Pano Colorado.
id. negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger.
Zapatos y botas de hombre;
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id. id
Generos de lana y algodon.
Sarapes del pays.
Tapalos y pannelos de fantasia.
Pannelos de seda y de algodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza.
Musolines, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN.

Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c. Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.

Quincalla &c.

Todo lo enal venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo.

Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y ecsaminen por si mismos.

P. R. Tully,
Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en:

Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Fresadas.
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules

Tambien

Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe, y Especia de toda clases.

Todo barato por dinero al contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante mi ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidamente autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los negocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe. BENJAMIN F. COONS.

Se Alquila.

Una tienda con tres cuartos y d grandes en el interior, contigua a mestica de la Sra. Hab De informara DON

Santa Fe, Octub

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado à las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 5

Sabado, Octubre 9, 1847.

Santa Fe Setiembre 29 *de* 1847.

DON DONACIANO VIGIL.

Gobernador Interino del N.-Mejico.

SENOR,

Secundando los deseos de V. E. y ancio-sos al mismo tiempo de contribuir si fuere posible a la prosperidad de esta Ciudad vi-sitamos la Laguna de la Sierra que es Ca-becera principal de las aguas del Rio de Santa Fe en nuestra via a los Rihitos lla-mados del Espiritu Santo objeto principal de nuestro viaje.

En le Laguna reconocimos que la rela-cion que hicieron a V. E. de ella los Seno-res Ingenieros Gillmer y Garnier es abso-lutamente conforme a lo que vimos y a lo que opinamos respecto de la procedencia y salida de las aguas, y en que el profundi-zar la Zanja que ya se le hizo para su de-sague no aumentaria la cantidad de la que corriera para el rio de Santa Fe, una vez bajada la Laguna al nivel de la dicha Zanja. Pero los que suscriven opinan que se pu-diera sacar un mas que mediano beneficio de la Laguna aun tal como se halla con so-lo limpiar y anivelar el suelo de la dicha Zanja, poniendole una compuerta en la garganta cuya altura pudiera elevarse a la altura natural anterior de aquel paraje que consideramos seria de 14 a 16 pies, encer-rando por este medio un volumen conside-rable de agua que pudiera aprovecharse cuando se quisiera.

El volumen de agua sobre el actual nivel de la superficie de la Laguna seria segun las dimensiones que estimaron los Ingenie-ros arriba nombrados de 150 yardas de lar-go con 90 yardas de ancho con la altura ya dicha de 14 a 16 pies: Para mayor senci-llez y prontitud, aconsejariamos que la com-puerta fuera formada de una o mas canoas *puestas* en el nivel del suelo a la garganta de la Zanja, tapadas cada una con un ma-dero bien ajustado, calefetadas, alquitrana-das y que debajo y al rodedor se les pusie-ra una capa del lodo que hay en las ciene-gas de aquellas cercanias para que el agua no pudiera filtrarse, y que se les hiciera hacia una de las extremidades una abertu-ra en la cubierta que pudiera cerrarse o abrirse con un trozo o pala de las dimen-siones de la Canoa. Esta obra debiera por lo demas ser hecha conforme al modelo di-bujado que presentaron a V. E. los dichos Ingenieros. Como una grande parte del espacio que habia de elevarse no es mas que de 2 a 3 yardas de ancho, creemos que a parte de la Compuerta: Canoa, o Canoas, este travajo pudiera ejecutarse por 20 hom-bres de buena voluntad en 5 o 6 dias. Es-to hecho, si mas adelante se quisiere apro-fundizar la Zanja segun dijeron los Sres. Ingenieros, facilitaria mucho su ejecucion el tener la Zanja o Canal seco a voluntad.

A poco trecho de la Laguna subimos ha-cia el nord-Este una alta cuchilla de la Sier-ra que separa las aguas de Sta. Fe de las de Pecos y de las de Nambe, y llegamos a los Rihitos que algunos designan con el nom-bre del Espiritu Santo. El que tiene su nacimiento mas al norte corre del nord-Este al Sud Oeste, y el otro de Poniente a Orien-te, y reunidos se juntan mas abajo al rio Pecos. Las aguas de ambos juntos eran a la sazon algo menos que las que vimos en ese mismo tiempo en el rio de Sta. Fe. Siguiendo el margen del segundo rio lle-gamos a la ruina de una antigua acequia que segun dicen trabajaron hace mas de 80 anos los habitantes de esta Ciudad con el objeto de vertir sus aguas al rio de Sta. Fe. ...cequia esta colmada, pero sin embar-...conocimos la acequia que devia con-...as aguas del Rihito mas al norte al segundo, y la que salia ... o en la direccion de un puerte ... gnare-mos con el n.° 1. A ... mos de que por la acequia que ... los an-tiguos hubieran podido l... ucir las aguas al primer puerteo ... evemos dificultad alguna para ello ... npezara la acequia un poco mas ar... aquella. Para conducir las aguas al P... cito n.° 2., que es desde donde corr... natural-mente para el rio de Sta. Fe, au... estamos bien persuadidos de que es ha... ero, pre-senta alguna mas dificultad: la ... imera di-ficultad es de que en una rinco... a que for-ma el angulo en la Sierra haci... l ponien-te entre los dos puertecitos ha... m penas-co vivo casi perpendioular m... alto y an-cho que no puede evitarse por... tar su ba-se mucho mas baja que el 2.° ... rtecito, y a caso mas elevada su cumbr... del nivel del primer puertecito; y la segu... a dificul-tad es de que apai entemente a lo... enos, pa-rece que el 2.° puertecito es ... ndo me-nos tan elevado como el primero en este caso seria sumamente dificil con... rlo las aguas a no ser por medio de un ... al muy ancho, hondo y fuerte, lo cual pr... umimos no pudiera por lo pronto em... nderse. Aconsejariamos pues de que si ... intenta beneficiar a Sta. Fe con ese au... nto de agua, que se junten las aguas d... os dos Rihitos lo suficiente mas arriba ... donde se intento antiguamente para que la ... equia que salga del segundo dandole la c... oriente necesaria, pase bastante arriba en... pri-mer puertecito para que desde ahi ... ueda pasar la acequia sobre la cumbre d... pe-nasco de la rinconada ya mencionada cer-ca de ella en donde no es ya tan alto, y desde alli al 2.° puertecito no hubia ya ninguna dificultad. Bajo de estas ... nsi-deraciones juzgamos ese precioso aumento de agua como muy practicable. Se nesi... taria sin duda un trabajo harto consta... y prolongado, pero si se compara este co... beneficio que produciria su ejecucion ... do el valle de Sta. Fe, se hace insignifi... te. Los antiguos habitantes de esta ... u-dad bien lo conocieron puesto que inte... ron efectuarlo; pero entonces es bien s... do que la escasez de fierro y de toda c... se de herramientas era absoluta, y que de... mos considerar que muchas de las dific... tades que para aquellos tiempos eran ins-perables no lo son afortunadamente pa... nosotros. El largor de la acequia por l... vueltas que necesariamente tendria que d... seria de cerca de tres leguas y sus dimen-siones debieran ser de una vara de anch... y una de profundidad. Aunque recomen-damos cuan encarecidamente podemos qu... V. E. tome en consideracion estos proye-ctos, le sugerimos de que antes de empeza... la obra del segundo, y si se puede antes que llegue la estacion de las nieves, envie V. E. algun inteligente que reconozca en lo largo de la intentada acequia las diferen-tes alturas, y si se puede las senale para cuando se comience esta obra que nos ale-graremos mucho de ver efectuar.

Con sumo respeto, nos ofrecemos de V. E. sus muy atentos y obedientes servidores. —MANUEL ALVAREZ.—JUAN BAUTISTA TOURNIER.

AL CEFIRO.

Dulce vecino de la verde selva,
Huesped eterno del abril florido,
Vital aliento de la madre Venus.
Cefiro dlando,
Si de mis ansias el amor supiste.
Tu que las quejas de mi voz llevaste,
Oye, no temas, y a mi ninfa dile,
Dile que muero.
Filis un tiempo mi dolar sabia,
Filis un tiempo mi dolar lloraba,
Quisome un tiempo; mas ahora tem
Temo sus iras.
Asi los Dioses con amor paterno,
Asi los cielos con amor benigno
Nieguen al tiempo que feliz volares
Nieve a la tierra.
Jamas el peso de la nuba parda,
Cuando amanece en la elevada
cumbre,
Toque tus hombros, ni su mal gran-
izo
Hiera tus alas.

DESCRIPCION DE UNA CORRIDA DE TOROS.

Luego que ... go, vio alterada la plaza, huyendo la turba de ... famoso toro que a este ponto sol-taron; era de farifa, grande, madrigado y como un Leon de ... vo. Asi como salio dando dos o tres ligeros ... cos, se planto en medio de la pla-za, haciendo ... dueno de ella, con que a todos pu-so miedo. ... carabase a una y otra parte de donde le tir... n algunas varas; y sacudiendolas de si, se dab... l mana, que non consentia le tira-sen otras ... e el suelo, porque hizo algunos lances, y m... no perdido. Ya no se atrevian a ponerse del... e, ni habia quien a pie lo esperase, aun de muy... s. Dejaronlo solo; que otro mas que Ozmin ... u criado no parecia alli cerca. El toro volvio ... Caballero como un viento, y fuele necesario ... pereza tomar su lanza; porque el toro la tuv... entrarle; y levantando el brazo derecho, ... on el lienzo de Daraja traia por el molledo a... con graciosa destreza y galan ane, le atr... o por medio del gatillo todo el cu-erpo, clav... le en el suelo la una del pie izqui-erdo; y cu... fuera de piedra, sin mas menearse, lo dejo a... uerto; quedandole en le mano un pedazo d... lanza que arrojo por el suelo y se salio de la ... a. Todos quedaron con general murmulo ... dmiracion y alabanza; encareciendo el ventur... ance y fuerzas del embozado. No se tratab... a cosa que ponderar el caso, hab blandose ... nos a los otros; todos lo vieron y todos lo ... aban; a todos parecio sueno, y to-dos volv... referirlo; aquel dando palmadas, el otro d... voces; este habla de mano, aquel se admir... otro se santigua, ese alza el brazo y dedo, ... la boca y ojos de alegria; el otro tuerce el ... po y se levanta; unos aqueran las cejas, ot... levantando de contento hacen graci-osos ma... nes, que todo para Daraja eran gra-dos de g... &c.

...L REPUBLICANO.

Este ... lico se publicara el Miercoles de cada se... por el moderado precio de dos pe-sos por simestre, que se pagaran adelanta-dos ... admiten *subscriciones por menos de tres meses*

Cada ... sera insertado a razon de doce reales p... la cuadro, que no pase de diez li-neas y ... enos de ellas, y por la primera pub-licacion publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso

NOTICIAS.

...NJAMIN F. COONS,

...TAL POR MAYOR Y AL MI NUDRO EN

Gen... Mercerias y Abarrote...

...o. 4 y 5 Calle principal

...disur de la Plaza en Santa Fe.

OFR... para su reconocimiento y Venta ... mas completo surtido de genero... *corr... de fantasia* que se haya nunca pre-senta... sta plaza, consistiendo en:

20 ... le manta;
30 ... enzo;
10 ... ordoncillo trigueño y blanco;
20 ... ahon azul;
5 ... oties;
3 ... ayadillo;
15 ... ndianas negras y azules;
20 id. Fsancesas, Inglesas y Americanas de colores;
4 ... ranelas encarnadas;
4 id. amarillas y blancas;
20 ... ano colorado;
15 ... d. negro y azul;
100 ... asinetes negros y azules;
10 ... asimires;
25 ... ordoncillos de lana azules;
100 ... enero de algodon para pantalones;
50 ... erciopelo de algodon;
100 ... Frezadas Americanas;
25 ... apalos de seda, lana y algodon;
150 ... edias de algodon surtidas;
... id. de seda;
... anuelos de algodon;
... id. de seda;
... Zapatos surtidos;
... Botas;
... apatos de mujer;
... id de nino;
... e con un surtido completo de re... ibles para esta plaza.
...Un gran surtido de Quincalla ... cion.
... Abarrotes de todas clases: Agu... es y Americano; Whiskey de ce... e Nueva Ynglaterra; Ginebra i... de ... a y de Oporto; Cerezas en vino y ... e en cajas; Melado de Limon; En... mienta en salsa; Pasas; Candy; ..., y toda variedad de renglones de *Tambien*—
... de Whiskey Americano;
... de Azucar;
... id. en Pilones;
... Cafe;
... ino; Tabaco y Puros; Cachuchas ... el.
... n pequeno surtido ... Drogas y ... ores y Tintes ... de venta a ... bre 17.

JULIAN S. McKNIGH...

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL ...NUDEO,

Nos. 75 y 76.

(Al lado del poniente de la Pla...)

ACABA de recibir de las principal... udades un grande y esplendido surtido d... eneros, medias. Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, ...s, Za-patos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, ...ceria de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. ...o cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar ... rviran visitar su almacen y cesaminar los artic... s ellos mismos. [Setiem... 10.

HENRIQUE MAYER,

No 6, Puerta inmediata ala de B. F. ...ns.

OFRECE en Venta a precios favor... es un grande surtido de GENEROS lo... uales acaba de abrir y que consisten delonias ... iente en

Indianas — Ropa l... na,
Sedas — Panos
Gorros — Flanel...
Fresadas — Zapat... &c.

Tambien,

Licores de varias claces, por may...

Azucar en Pilon, y molida trigne...

Y una variedad de objectos de fantasia y de ... da acabados de llegar de los Estados, que ... pone vendre tan baratos como cualquier ... Lle-guen, entren y vean

---

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara ... esa oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor ... stilo; occurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de ... plaza, entrente de la habitacion del pagador d... la tropa.

FONDA DOMESTICA.

LA Sra. de HABILES' ofrece sus servi... os ... los habitantes de Santa Fe, en el ramo ... e la cocina hecha a la francesa, que ha abierto ... n la C. Calle principal 2a quadra de la Plaza o... ari-an, donde hallaran manjares esquicitos qu... sa-tisfagan los mas golozos paladares.

PENSION BOURGEOISE.

MADAME GABRIEL DE HABILES' ...fre ser services aux habitans de Santa Fe, ...ans l'etablissement quelle vient d'ouvrir dans l... ...cipal. 2me. Ilet du marche en descen... On trouvera une cuisine a la francaise d'un go... exquis aux palais les plus friands.

Recompostura de Relojes.

EL ABAJO firmado ha abierto una oficina a ... pocas puertas mas abajo de la FONDA DEL MISSURI en Santa Fe, donde esta preparado pa-ra la compostura de Relojes de Sobre Mesa y de Bolsa en del mejor modo.

☞ Vende Joyeria, Llaves y cristales de Re-lojes

N. B.—Se daran roferiencias si fueren pedi-dos J E SABINE.

Santa Fe Septiembre el 24, 1847.

TIEMPOS DE AUDIENCIA DE LAS COR-TES DE JUSTICIA.

LA CORTE SUPERIOR.

Joab Houghton, *Juez Presidente.*
Antonio Jose Otero *Conjuez* 1.°
Carlos Beaubien *Conjuez* 2.°

DISTRITO DEL SUD ESTE.

En Valencia 1° *de Enero de Mayo y Setiembre*

DISTRITO DEL CENTRO.

En Santa Fe, 3° *Lunes de Mayo y Septiembre*

DISTRITO DEL NORTE.

En D. Fernando 1.° *Lunes de Abril y Octubre.*

TRIBUNALES DE CIRCUITO.

El Circuito del Sud este.

Condado de Valencia 3° Lunes de Febrero Junio y Octubre en Valencia.

Condado de Bernalillo 4.° Lunes de Febrero Junio y Octubre en Bernalillo.

Antonio Jose Otero Juez

EL CIRCUITO DEL CENTRO.

Condado de Santa-Ana 1.° Lunes de Febrero y Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre, en los Algo-dones.

Condado de Santa-Fe 3° Lunes de Febrero Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre, en los Santa-Fe.

Condado de San Miguel del Bado 3-° Lunes de Febrero y Junio y 1.° Lunes de Noviembre, en los San Miguel.

Joab Houghton, Juez

EL CIRCUITO DEL NORTE.

Condado del Rio-Arriba 1.° Lunes de Fe... Junio y 3.° Lunes de Octubre, en los L...

Condado de Taos 2.° Lunes de Febre... nio y 4.° Lunes de Octubre, en lo... nando.

Los tiempos de audiencia de lo... Circuito en los distritos ... este han sido vari... los Circuitos respe...

A Saber;

Co...

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., OCTOBER 16, 1847. [Vol. I—Number 6.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,
Nos. 75 and 76.
(On the West side of the Public Square,)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c., which he offers cheap for cash

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves. [Sept. 8.

MISSOURI HOUSE
AND
BILLIARD SALOON.

ABEL & PINO, who lately on Main Street in this city opened their HOTEL, return the public thanks for the very generous manner in which they have been patronized and solicit a continuance of public favor. The union of a BOARDING HOUSE, with a Bar richly and luxurantly supplied, offers the greatest inducement to those who wish to eat the rarest & best served dishes of the season, and to drink of the choicest liquors, to call and try from themselves.

Refreshments of every variety may always be had at the bar. In connection with the HOTEL are two superior Billiard Tables.

They are just completing a splendid BALL ROOM, not only equal but far superior to any apartment of the kind in the city.

By strict attention to business we mean to leave no room for any complaint whatever.

John N. Abell, Nicholos Pino.

SANTA FE HOUSE,
On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10. JOHN C. RONALD, Agent.

[St. Louis Republican will copy the above.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE Undersigned has opened a shop a few doors above the Missouri Hotel, where he is prepared to repair **Clocks** and **Watches** in the best manner.

☞ Jewellry, Watch keys,, Glasses, &c., for sale.

N.B.—References given if required.

J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, September 24, 1847.

WANTED.

ONE DOZEN Chickens or more, and one or two cocks. Apply at the General Hospital

ELI WEBB, Steward.

Hartler & Powe,
South side of the Plaza,
No. 12, Main street

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods and Groceries.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received would inform their friends and customers that they continue at the old stand and now have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of

PRINTS OF EVERY STYLE. Also:

Brown Domestics	Black & blue Satinets,
Bleached do	do Cassimers
Blue Dwellings	Blue Jeans
Tickings	Spanish Blankets,
Black & Blue Prints	Shawls Fancy Hdkfs.
French, Eng. & Am.	Fancy Prints
Scarlet Cloths	Cotton Silk Hdkfs.
Black & Blue Cloths	Silk & Cotton Hose,
Womens Shoes, Ladies	Neck & Head Dresses,
Mens Shoes & Boots	Muslins, laces &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND

Coffee, Sugar, Lead, Powder, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs &c. Liquors of all kinds including El Passo Wines, equal to any in Santa Fe.

HARDWARE &c. all of which they will sell at extreme low prices FOR CASH Wholesale & Retail.

For further particulars call and examine for yourself.

Santa Fe, oct. 9th, 1847.

For Rent.

A HOUSE containing four rooms and two bake-ovens in the rear, adjoining the Private Boarding-House of Madame Mable.—For Terms &c. apply to

DON DAMASO LOPEZ.

Santa Fe, October 9th, 1847.

☞ BLANK REQUISITIONS for Sale at this Office.

P. R. Tully,
Agent for B. F. Coons.

Has on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market.—Consisting of

Black & Blue Prints;
" " Satinets,
Cotten Pant Stuffs;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached Domestics, and blue drills;
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities;
Also, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

Cheap for Cash.

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and is authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.

BENJ. COONS.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. G. de HABILE'S, recently arrived from New Orleans. La., will be pleased to receive a few more Gentlemen as boarders and flatters herself that her efforts to please will as heretofore, succeed

Main Street, a few doors above Mo. House.

Henry Mayer,
No. 6, next door to B. Fleons,

OFFERS for Sale on favorable terms a large lot of DRY GOODS, which he has just opened, consisting of the most fashionable

Prints	Ready Made Clothing.
Silks	Cloths
Caps	Flannels
Blankets	Shoes, &c.

Also, Liquors of various kinds, wholesale Sugar, both loaf and brown; and a variety of Fancy and Fashionable articles, just from the United States, which he is determined to sell as low as any one.

CALL AND SEE.

Santa Fe, October 1, 1847.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara en esta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo; occurriendo a ella, esquina Nor-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

The Old Homestead.

Down in a quiet sun-lit valley
Stands my low-roofed cottage home;
Rushing thoughts around it rally,
Thither wafted while I roam.

There in Summer, as of olden,
Waves the green-topped maple tree;
There, in autumn, sere and golden,
Shadows flit across the lea.

Still the streamlet cleaves the meadow
Bordered by the mantling vine,
Where, beneath the tall oak's shadow
Then I threw the hempen line.

Thoughtless childhood! happy childhood!
I would journey back to thee;
Roam again the "tangled wild-wood,"
Sport beneath the maple tree.

There no busy sorrows fashion
Phantoms in the path of youth:
Nor pale Care nor purple Passion
Taint the bloom of Love and Truth.

From the Reveille.

A CHARGE ON THE SUTLER.

BY EVERPOINT.

It is hardly necessary to remind a reader of the *Reveille* that the St. Louis Legion, during its term of service at the south, was distinguished for perfect order and discipline. The Colonel, a regularly educated tactician, his officers practised in the drill, and the men embracing a large proportion of our citizen soldiery, propriety, indeed, could hardly have been outraged. This was not the case, however, generally. At Brazos Island the disorder, uproar, and even violence of some of the regiments were such as, at times, to afford little promise of their ever being subjected to proper control. The dress parades of the Legion, assisted as they were by a good band—an adjunct unknown in the other regiments—were held with surprise and no small envy; and it is not to be wondered at that "our boys" should feel a little "stuck up," occasionally, surrounded, as they were, by such "raws,"

"What regiment do you belong to?" would enquire a "a St. Louis boy," as he saw, struggling along, some odd-looking yaho.

"Lucyany," perhaps, was the reply.

"D——d *militia!*" would remark the hero of "ours," as, with an ineffable cock of his cap, he turned away.

"Well, you needn't put on such a h---- of a *stiff*, nuther, if you *do* belong to the St. Louis Legion," generally was the retort.

A regiment of regulars had just been ordered up the Rio Grande from the island, and such had been their haste that the sutler and his stores had been left behind for the next opportunity; the well known Baltimore battalion was landed the same day, and, sick, sore and savage, the men were encamped within some half a mile or so of the detained caterer. The St. Louis Legion was encamped still nearer the store, and during the evening a whisper reached the ear of one of its officers, a gallant and efficient lieutenant, well known on Main street, that some of the Baltimore boys intended to pay themselves off, that night, for a portion of their sufferings, by sacking the sutler. He immediately informed his colonel, who told him to be ready with his guard—muskets loaded, moreover.

"Shall I fire, if attacked, Colonel?"

Decidedly, sir."

So mote it be, and our friend, the lieutenant, felt his bosom and nostrils alike expand, as he snuffed powder in imagination. The night wore on; his men were all ready in their tents, sleeping with their guns beside them, when gallant Main street walked forth from in the darkness, to catch an inkling, if possible, of how the adventure was likely to turn out. Walking in the direction of the Baltimoreans, and waiting some time, his curiosity was gratified. The night was pitchy dark, but he became aware of a gathering of men, which was taking place not far from him. There must have assembled over sixty, as he calculated, when one stepped forward, and, after forming them in double line, addressed them "not loud, but deep."

"Boys," said the speaker, "soldiering is soldiering, and glory is glory, when it's to be got; but old Baltimore will be true to herself any how."

A low murmur of very determined sympathy was the response.

"We've not fought and bled any as yet, but if coming 'way round here by sea in a blasted old tub, and spewing up enough to fill it, aint suffering for one's country, I don't know what it is."

"No, by thunder," was the indignant growl.

"Well, then, boys, in a shed over here there's lots of tobacco, brandy, gin, and cheese and sweetmeats to match, and if you've got Baltimore bowels, by ——, you'll feel for gallant volunteers, who only pant for an opportunity to distinguish themselves."

"Good," "Go it," "Put her through," &c., rang along the line, and the watcher at once went rouse his men and station them properly. The sutler's store was little other than a light shed, back and sides plank, and a door and two windows in front, and W----, our friend, placed his men close along these, under the deeper shadow of the projecting roof. In a very short time the heroic plunderers arrived; their regular step sounded like buisness; and glory or the grave—shame or a captaincy—quickened the blood of Main street. On they came; nearer—nearer; six paces alone divided the parties.

"Charge bayonets," rang out, short, sharp, and soldier-like, from under the shed. Quick step—tramp---but the amazed and totally disconcerted sufferers for their country had broke at the first sound.

"Halt, stop, come back, you — cowardly scoundrels. Old Baltimore disgraced, by —l. *H-a-l-t.*" But their leader's bawling only made them run the faster, while that hero, enclosed and a prisoner, swore they were "a pretty set to lead into a battle."

The affair was settled quietly in the morning between Col. Easton, of the Legion, and the lamented Watson, of the battalion. The grateful store keeper sent a bottle of wine to every St. Louis officer, and our friend W— had the satisfaction of knowing that his promptness had even reached the ear of old Zack, for a short time afterwards, the hero of Palo Alto, in his quiet, quaint way, referred, on W's. being introduced to him, at Matamoras, to his gallant resistance of that charge on the sutler.

Steamer Acadia, Ill river, Aug. 8th.

Letter writers at Washington say, that the Administration have decided to call out ten additional Regiments under the act of the 13th, of May 1846.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, October 16, 1847.

G. R. GIBSON, EDITOR.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agents at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

For the South.

The very crowded state of Santa Fe, the near approach of winter, and the impossibility of procuring suitable quarters for so many troops, has induced Col. Newby to issue orders for all not required here to move South. The entire force which will move in this direction will be little, if any, short of 2000 men, and will consist of the following forces:

Lt. Col. Easton's Battalion,

Six companies of Col. Rall's Regiment, vix:

Capt, McNair's, Korponey's, Jones' Clarkson's, Haley's and Lofland's.

Five companies Ills. Regiment, viz Capt. Cunningham's, Moses', Kinman's, Kinney's and Adams'.

Company G, of the Drangoons, which is to be converted into Artillery, and placed under command of Lt. Dyer, of the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Hassendueble's company of Artillery, and Maj. Walker's Battalion Mo. Mounted Volunteers, making altogether 21 companies. They will be at various points between Alburquerque and El Paso, the mounted troops being at the places most suitable for grazing, and the whole, if necessary, can be sent forward to El Paso if the enemy should assemble there in sufficient force to require it.

The whole force will leave as soon as possible, all most probably next week.

The remaining companies of the Illinois Regiment, five in number will remain in Santa Fe. Capt. Bokes, Simonds and Smithson of Col. Rall's regiment, will remain at Taos—Capt. Geiss' of the same at Las Begas, and two companies of regulars at Albuquerque.

This we believe to be the best disposition of the troops that can be made, as it will place them in a position to act promptly whenever or wherever their services are most needed, and at the same time quarter them in a country, much better provided with many things than this. It will also in a great measure contribute to the preservation of their health. No part of New Mexico is so well supplied with wood, water, grass and fresh meat as the lower part of it, and the troops will undoubtedly fare better in that country than this, and we consider the orders called for by many considerations.

SOMETHING NEW.—HOVEY & Co, at the Billiard Saloon east end of main street, will give a Fandango on tuesday evening. Good music, good wine and pretty girls, *whew*; how our *devil* that eat that dinner at *Beck & Redmans* smacks his lips.

MAJ. WALKER has not lost a single man in his Batallion since it left for the Navijo Country with the exception of the one sometime sinc shot in this place, neither have they had any serious sickness.

Navijo Expedition.

Major Walker and several others arrived here on Wednesday from this command, and we learn from them, that they left about the 10th of September the river below Albuquerque, and marched almost due west to the *Oho de Jarah*, about 150 miles, where they left their wagons and took pack animals, and ten days provisions, and proceeded to Zuni and the Red Lake. Detachments were sent out under command of Capts. Hamilton and Groves; and one with fifteen men under command of Lieut. Coates, Capt. Groves returning in two days, and Capt. Hamilton the third day, without either finding Indians or Stock. About twenty miles from the Lake, the Lieutenant found about twenty Indians, who fired on him from an ambush, at a place called Pueblo Colorado, but without effect, when he made a gallant charge upon them in advance of his men killing one dead, and the men wounding several others. The Indians then fled up the mountains, leaving their horses which were captured or killed. Being out of provisions, the whole command, about one hundred and forty strong, proceeded to the Canon of Chai, which they entered and marched six miles up, but finding it impracticable to advance, and convinced there were no animals or provisions to be had, they returned to the mouth of it, a few scattering Indians shewing themselves on the mountain tops. Here they were forced to kill a mule to eat, and from that time until an Express returned from Zuni had to live upon mule, dog meat, and wild parsley. As they returned to the wagons, they met the Express and heard that Price was appointed General, when they gave three cheers that made the mountains ring. They are under great obligations to the people of Zouni, who furnished everything they could when they found them in distress, treating them kindly and hospitably. They are represented as remarkably white, much whiter many of them than the European race. It being impossible to follow them without pack animals, they have come in for them and for any orders which are necessary. The Indians have all fled to the Rio St. Juan, their stock being driven off and the crops removed. The country is destitute of water and nothing can be had for man or horse. The command is now encamped at the Zouni Mountain waiting for their return, when they will again move.

First Regt. Ills. Volunteers.

We publish this week the following list of deaths in the Illinois Regiment, and if furnished by a similar list of the other corps, will publish them next week. They may be of interest to the friends and relatives of the deceased in the U. S. We have been kindly furnished by Dr. HEATH with this list.

The number of men who have died and been discharged in the different companies of the First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers up to the present date

Company A (Capt. Bond.) Died on the river, J. Posey; at Fort Leavenworth, Oliver Moreon, George Petra, Elias Allen; En route to Santa Fe, Lewis Hebiper; at Santa Fe, Felix Ammons, Isam Pierson.—*Seven.*

Company B. (Capt. Cunningham.) H. C. Norris

Company C. (Capt. Turner.) Died at Leavenworth, James Baker and Joseph Watkins; En route to Santa Fe, John W. Collins, and Robert Easly; at Santa Fe, Wm. N. Jones.—*Five.*

Company D (Capt. Moses.) Died at Leavenworth, John McDickins; at Santa Fe, Thomas Angel.—*Two.*

Company E. (Capt Hook.) Died en route to Santa Fe, A. J Campbell and William Turner; at Santa Fe, B F. Brown.—*Three.*

Company F. (Capt. Kinney.) Died en route to Santa Fe, F McDaniels; at Santa Fe, Spencer Pratt, John W. Wheat, Edgar Poole and Wm. F. Black.—*Five.*

Company G. (Capt. Reed) Died en route to Santa Fe, Harvey Tresner; at Santa Fe, David S. Blackman and James Carr.—*Three.*

Company H. (Capt. Hampton.) Died at Leavenworth, Daniel McAarty, Thomas Morrow Jacob Penrod and William Jones; at Santa Fe, Wm. A. Carr.—*Five.*

Company I. (Capt. Adams.) Died en route to Santa Fe, Capt. F. Niles and John Jewett; at Santa Fe, James Vincent.—*Three.*

Company K. (Capt. Kinman.) Died en route to Santa Fe, Wm. M. Hobbs and G. M. Seely; at Santa Fe, William H. Brents.—*Three.*

In the whole thirty-seven have died since the regiment left Alton,

☞ CAPT. ARMSTRONG, of Major Walker's Batallion is now in Santa Fe, and will receive fifty recruits for that batallion. We have known Capt. Armstrong a long time and recommend him to all who wish to enter the service. He can be found at BECK & REDMAN'S Hotel. Any information wanted can be given at this office concerning it.

CHIHUAHUA.—We have no news from below later than we had last week. Mr. Skinner, no doubt, is detained a prisoner or he would have returned long before this, and several at Chihuahua, we know, also intended to come up, and have not been heard from. We expect in a short time to know the exact state of things, and how our fellow-citizens have fared.

☞ Many of Maj. Walkers men when in the Navijo country, had nothing to eat for three days and then had to put up with mule meat which their stomachs at first refused. When they reached Zouni, the people invited them into their houses and gave them every thing they had. These Zounis are neither Puerblos nor Navijos, but a distinct race from all in the country, being well proportioned and of fair complexion generally. They live about 200 miles west of Santa Fe and have all that is usually found in a Mexican house, and plenty of stock. The country is very broken and rough, with impassible mountains running all through it, the valleys only cultivated, their town contains about 1000 warriors and is like the towns in Mexico. The whole Zuni nation or tribe live together in this town.

MAGIC FOR TURNING STATUARY.—One of the most remarkable inventions of the age is that of Mr. Thomas Blanchard, of Boston, for turning busts in a lathe. The art of turning cylinders, balls, and anything of uniform, circular form, in the common lathe, has long been practiced by ordinary turners, and is familiar to everybody. But the idea of turning in a lathe articles deviating from circular forms appears at first blush, preposterous and absurd. And yet precisely such a machine has been invented for turning forms of various irregular shapes, such as gun-barrels and gun-stocks, spokes of wheels and shoe lasts, wig blocks, tackle blocks, and last, not least in importance, busts of the human head! Machines for all these purposes have been invented by Mr. Blanchard, and one of the latter description is now in full and successful operation in Boston.

The process of casting busts in a mould after a model, has long been practiced, and they may be produced of lead, brass, iron, bronze, or any other malleable substance, as readily as pewter spoons, or bullets, may be cast in a mould. But the idea of turning out busts from a beautiful marble, by machinery and steam-power in any quantities and of various sizes, and with the most perfect accuracy, after a single model, is truly astonishing, and would never have been dreamed of but by a creative genius like that of Thomas Blanchard. Imagine, gentle reader, a steam engine, in rapid motion, whirling round, and turning out the human head and face divine, with nose, chin, lips, forehead, eyes, ears, neck, breast and shoulders of perfect proportion and accuracy to nature! Imagine such an eccentric machine, and you will have some idea of the wonderful stretch of invention which conceived and completed such a faculty.

Such a wonderful machine is now in successful operation in Boston, and if any person will take the trouble to search, he can see a bust of Daniel Webster rapidly revolving in one end of a lathe, and at the other he will see AD VIVUM SIMILE heads of the great expounder, of any desired sizes, turned out from marble, by machinery.

When one of these heads was presented to Mr. Webster, and he was informed by what process it was produced he exclaimed, in astonishment that it was the "most wonderful invention of the age." Well he might; for who can imagine such a curious art? Description is out of the question. He who doubts or would understand it, must see for himself.

A Man Lost.

Truth is often stranger than fiction, and of the many singular adventures which have occurred during this war, none are more strange than that of Wm. Stephenson, a member of Capt. Hook's company. He was on detached service to drive Beef Cattle from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, and, without anything unusual reached the neighborhood of Mann's Fort, on the Arkansas. He was here on Tuesday morning sent out with two or three others to hunt some cattle which were supposed to be lost, and not finding any, they pursued a Buffalo some distance and become separated. It was a damp, drizzling and cloudy morning, and when he undertook to return, mistook his road, and was lost. He had but one load in his gun and part of a catridge and might overtook him travelling at a rapid gate. He continued thus travelling, day and night, until Saturday evening without a mouthful to eat, when he found a *Terrapin*, and killed and eat it. Before he found the terrapin he saw a place which must have been Bent's Fort, but Indians were all around it and he was afraid and retreated. He thought he saw the river and that he was above the *Crossing*, and undertook to strike it, but came upon an Indian camp, and had to change his course again, seeing several Indians. He took to the high grounds to avoid them, and came upon several others. About sun-down he tried to strike between the Indians and the Camp, and reach the bottom, and through the night avoid them, but just as he crossed the creek three Indians ran out and he considered himself lost and concluded to give himself up. The Bottom was about forty yards wide, and he had crossed about half way over it towards the camp, when fifteen or twenty ran down from where he had seen the three, and in a kneeling posture, presented their guns as if about to shoot, when he dismounted, laid his hand on his breast, and his gun on the ground, and commenced talking to them, in hopes some one might understand English.—As they did not speak or shoot, he picked up his gun and advanced towards the three when they fled and he then approached the others, who also fled. Night soon came on, and leading his horse, the clouds thick and men all around him, he travelled until nearly daylight, and then halted. The next day two Indians came within forty steps of him and then ran off, and he saw their camp, and at dark he saw five others who fled, he changing his course to avoid them. The next morning he saw about sixty head of horses in charge of several Indians going to their camp, and the same day he struck the head of the Pawnee Fork, and continued down it to the road, finding Indians and Indian camps all along it. The day after finding the Terrapin he killed a Buffalo, (Sunday,) and in the evening found a piece of a wagon with which he cooked a part. He continued travelling day and night on the road, and about mid-night on Wednesday struck the crossing and the next day met Capt Robinson's train of wagons going into the States, which he joined, his horse having given out. The other side of Pawnee Fork he met a train coming out, and again turned his course for Santa Fe, and came with it to this place, where he now is. The Indians made an attack on the night before he met the train coming out and stole his horse, and he frequently saw them and was close to them, but escaped; nor would they let him approach them.

He was thought to be dead for a long time, and says that he did not suffer, although he had nothing to eat from Tuesday to Saturday evening, but found that he was growing weak. He cannot account for the way the Indians treated him, he expecting several times to be killed, and thinks his preservation almost miraculous.

ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE.—"I say, Jim.," remarked an Illinois volunteer to his crony, they lay on the battle field of Buena Vista the night after the first day's fight, "these *hur* Mexikins go it strong for scriptur',"

"Why so?" inquired his companion.

"'Cause, tha have ben sowin' a power of *wind* about thar fightin', and now tha ar reapin' the *whirlwind*."

The following letter was received here by a Mo. vol. *Beillville Adv.*

Sir—Having been discharged, in effect by your own request, prior to the time at which your company was mustered out of service, you are debarred from either of the gratuities provided by the act of February 11, 1847; the benefits of that act being restricted to those who serve out the term of their enlistment or are discharged in consequence of wounds received or sickness incurred in the course of the service. Yours, J. L. EDWARDS.

FANDANGOS.—These amusements got up at the Santa Fe House, afford a very pleasant pastime, and pass off extremely well. Last week, the Sergeants of the Illinois Regiment gave one, and the night following the Brass Band of the same, another. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and arms, and the same fun and frolic has been continued this week in the same style, and with the same good taste. On Monday night they expect to have another at the same place, which no doubt will pass off equally well.

We understand that Col, Newby goes below, also Col. Ralls. Leut. Col Boykin will be left in command here and Maj Reynolds at Toas. Lieut. Conl Lane has already left for the south, and Maj. Donaldson will soon follow.

TO OFFICERS AND CITIZENS.—All who wish to spend a pleasant evening, would do well to enter their names on the list for a Fandango on Tuesday evening at HOVEY & Co's

---

DRIED FRUIT.

ALL kinds of dried fruit from El Paso, for sale by HARTLER & POWERS.
Santa Fe, Octubre 16, 1847.

TEN PIN ALLEY AND BILLIARD SALOON.

On the corner formely occupied by Smith & Co., East End of Main Stseet

HOVEY & CO., have opened the above establishment, and from the great pains taken to accommodate, hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

THE BAR,

Will contain the best of **Liquors**, from the United States and El Paso, and every thing usually found in a complete Bar

The Ball Room

Is fitted up in the neatest style, and every pains will be taken to make it an agreeable place to visit.

The Ten Pin Alley

Has been newly finished of good materials and is a fine one, and the

Billiard Room

Is equal to any, with suitable rooms for private parties.
Santa Fe, N M Oct. 16, 1847,

Goldstine & Brothers,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At the Establishment formerly occupied by Rich & Pomeroy, nearly opposite the Santa Fe House.

HAVING just arrived from the United States with the largest and best lot of goods ever opened in this place, now offer for sale at theirs THE LARGEST MERCANTILE HOUSE in Santa Fe, the following LIST OF GOODS which they will sell lower than can be sold elsewhere in this city Their stock consists of

Merinoes	Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.
Alapaccas	Hosiery of all kinds
Silks and Satins	Boots and Shoes
Fine French Prints	Fine Ladies' Shoes
" Eng. & Am Prints	Silk Shawls
Bleached Cottons	Silk Rivorces & Mantles
Domestics brn & bl'd	Balzerines
Muslins, Laces, &c.	Dress Silks, &c , &c

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING,

Overcoats, Pantaloons, Vests, Roundabouts, Dress Coats, &c., &c

Also, a large lot of QUEENSWARE of every description

All of which was purchased in the Eastern Cities in the U. S , ten per cent cheaper than any goods brought to New Mexico, and will be sold at a corresponding low price FOR CASH.

CALL AND SEE.

GOLDSTEIN & BROTHERS.
Santa Fe, October 17, 1847

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent All those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. SMITH, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

ANSON SMITH,
LEWIS A CHARLEVILLE.
CHRISTOPHER SHOEFFER.
Santa Fe, N.M , Oct. 14, 1847.

Jewellry!! Jewellry!!!

Call at J. E. Sabine's, few doors above the Mo. HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Watch-maker and Jeweller, has on hand and for Sale, cheap for Cash, a large lot of fine Gold and Plated Jewellry, which consists of

Fine Gold Ear-rings	Fine Head Dresses
" " Breast-pins	" Gold Crosses
" " Finger-rings	" Tinsel Head Dresses
" " Hair Pins	" Necklaces, beads, &c,

Also, Watch-glasses, Keys, Hands, &c.
Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.
For further particulars, call and examine his Store a few doors above the Missouri House.
J. E. SABINE.
Santa Fe, Oct. 17, 1847.

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 6

Sabado, Octubre 16, 1847.

Expedicion a Navajo.

El Mayor Walker con algunos otros se llegaron aqui el Miercoles de esta semana de la partida; entendimos que se salieron el 10 °. de Setiembra del Rio en el otro lado de Alburquerque y se marcharon casi derecho al Poniente al ojo de Jara cerca a cincuenta leguas unde se dejaron sus carros, y procedieron con bestias de carga con bastimento para diez dias y siguieron hasta Zune y la Laguna Colorada. Cortadas estuvieron despachados bajo el mando del Capitau Hamilton, el Capitan Groves y una con 15 Soldados bajo el Teniente Coates. El Capitan Groves so volveio en y dios y el Capitan Hamilton en tres dias sin hallar Indios ni ganado. Cerca a siete leguas de la Laguna el Teniente hallo lunos veinte Indios que dieron fuego contra el en un emboscado en el lugar llamado Pueblo Colorado sin haber logrado ventaja en esta tiempo el Teniente avanso con sus soldados perseguiendo a los Indios y adelantandose el de su Compania mato a un Indio y los soldados hirieron varios otros, Perseguidos de este modo tuvieron los Indios necesidad de dispersarse a la sierra dejando sus animales, lo cual fue hecha presa por los soldados Habiendo acabado su bastimento, la partida entera, cercando a 140 se procedieron al Canon de Chellé y entrando se avansaron dos leguas ad entro pero hallandolo imposible seguir mas y convencidos que no pudieron conseguir ni ganado ni que comer se retiraron a la entrada, unos pocos Indios demostrandose en las Cumbres de las sierras ; ahora se hallaron obligados a matar una mula para su subsistencia y desde entonces hasta que volvio un Correo de Zune se vieron forzados a sostenerse con mulas perros y algunas yerbas, cuando en camino para los carros se encuentraron el correo y llegaron a saber que Price era nombrado General y dieron 3 vivas que hicieron resonar las montanas hasta el cielo. Sienten mucho sus obligaciones a la gente de Zune que les franquiaran todos lo que tenian y los trataron con muchizima hospitalidad. Estos indios son muy blancos; mucho de ellos son mas blancos que el raso Europeo,

Hallando que fuera imposible seguir los Navajos sin atajo en que conducir su bastimento han vuelto para llevar bestias y recibir sus despachos necesarios. Los indios se han retirado todos al rio San Juan, han levantado sus cosechas y llevando consigo sus ganados: El pais es destituido de agua y no ofrece subsistencia a los hombres ni animales; La partida esta encampada sobre Zune esperando la vuelta del mayor, cuando otra vez se avanzaran.

Se dice que Armijo, Archuleta y otros estan levantando tropas por abajo y preparandose para otro combate. Como va para alla una fuerza mucho mayor que la que llevo el Coronel Doniphan tendran de esto cuanto puedan desear luego que vayan y provablemente no tendran hacia Chihuahua los mismos miramientos que tuvo el Coronel Doniphan, pues tendran que vivir por cuenta del pays. Ellos iran para combatir y no les importara cuanto de esto se les ofrezca. Hemos oido decir que al Sr Skinner Escribano del Circuito del S. Este, que fue al Paso hace poco tiempo por negocios, fue hecho prisionero y que sus propiedades fueron confiscadas; Si esto es asi que lo reflejen los que han tenida parte en ello; pues pudiera suceder que se les hiciera pagar caramente, a Armijo y a todos.

UN HOMBRE EXTRAVIADO.

La verdad es muchas veces mas estrana que la ficcion y de las muchas aventuras estranas que han sucedido durante la presente guerra ninguna lo es tanta como la del Sr. Stephenson miembro de la compania del Capitan Hooks. Habia sido detallado para el servicio de arrear Reses gordas del Fuerte Leavensworth a Sta. Fe, y sin que le acasciera ninguna cosa particular llego a las cercanias del Fuerte la manana del martes sobre el Arkansas. De aqui fue despachado con dos o tres mas en busca de Reses que se suponian perdidas, y no hallandolas se separo de sus companeros persiguiendo a un Cibolo, Era una manana nublada humeda y caian chipas de nieve, por lo que cuando quiso volver equivoco el camino y se perdio. Tenia solo el fusil cargado y ademas parte de un cartucho y le alcanzo la noche caminando a buen paso. Siguio asi caminando dia y noche hasta el Sabado en la tarde sin tener un bocado de comida, y entonces encontro una Tortuga que mato y comio. Antes de encontrar la Tortuga vio un parage que debe ser el Fuerte de Bent, pero como vio muchos Indios en su alrededor y temiendo de llegar se retiro. El creyo ver el rio y de que se hallaba mas arriba del vado. por lo que intento ir a el pero dio con un campo de Indios y tubo que cambiar otra vez de rumbo viendo varios Indios. Se fue a los llanos de la Ceja para evitarlos y alli vio varios mas. Al ponerse el sol procuro ir por entre los Indios y el campo a la bega y en la noche evitarlos; pero al momento en que acababa de cruzar el rio tres Indios salieron de el y, considerandose perdido determino entregarse. La vega tendria 40 pasos de ancho y habria andado la mitad de ellos hacia el campo, cuando vio 15 o 20 Indios correr de hacia donde habia visto los tres primeros, y que luego en una postura como de rodillas le estaban asestando como para tirarle. Entonces el se apeo, puso el fucil en el suelo y la mano en el pecho y empezo a hablarles esperando que alguno de ellos entendiera el Ingles. Como no le hablaban ni le tiraban alzo su fucil, y se adelanto hacia los tres los cuales luego huyeron, se adelanto en seguida hacia los otros que tambien se huyeron. Pronto se hizo obscuro, estaba la noche muy nublada, como habia gente cerca en todas direcciones camino hasta el dia y paro. El dia siguiente dos indios vinieron hasta unos 40. pasos de el y luego huyeron Vio el campo de estos y al ser noche vio 5 indios mas que tambien huyeron, el cambiando siempre de rumbo para evitarlos. La manana siguiente vio como 60 caballos al cuidado de unos indios que los conducian a su campo, y el mismo dia se hallo en la cabecera del rio de los Pananas el cual siguio para abajo hacia el camino hallando indios y campos en todo el. El dia despues que hallo la tortuga Domingo mato un Cibolo y en la tarde hallo un palo de carro con el que aso carne. Siguio caminando dia y noche en ese camino y cosa de media noche el miercoles llego al Vado, y el dia siguiente encontro con el convoy del Capitan Robinson que iva a los Estados, al que se agrego habiendosele cansado el Caballo. Al otro lado del rio de los Pananas encontro un convoy que venia y cambio otra vez su rumbo hacia Sta. Fe viniendo con el a esta Ciudad donde se halla ahora, Los indios habian atacado el campo el dia antes que se encontrara con el convoy que venia y le robaron el Caballo. El vio muchas veces indios y se hallo cerca de ellos, pero escapo pues no le dejaban ni siquiera que acercarse de ellos. Se penso que habria muerto, pero el dice que no padecio aunque no tuvo que comer desde el martes hasta el sabado en la tarde, pero que se iva debilitando. No sabe a que atribuir la conducta de los indios hacia el habiendo pensado varias veces que lo ivan a matar y cree que su conservacion es casi milagrosa.

CHIHUAHUA.—Habiendose sabido que se esta reuniendo una grande fuerza en Chihuahua, que se impida a los tratantes Americanos el que salgan de alli, y que los intereses de nuestros conciudadanos estan padeciendo; se ha creido conveniente enviar en esa direccion una fuerza respetable.—Se ha mandado a veinte y una companias que componen mas 2000 hombres bien equipados que vayan alla.

Estos son el Batallon del Coronel Easton, un Batallon de Voluntarios de Ilinois, seis Companias de Voluntarios Montados del Misuri, el Batallon del Mayor Walker, dos Companias de Artilleria y una de Dragones, los que compondran esta fuerza; Quedaran trece Companias en Nuevo Mejico y provablemente habra ahora sobre el Arkansas o cerca de el mil hombres mas. Se espera dentro de poco a los Generales Price, Kearney y Arbuckle. A lo menos vendran dos de los tres Generales nombrados, y si la paz no se hace pronto se compondra el Ejercito del N. Oeste de cerca de 5000 hombres. Esta sera una fuerza ampliamente Suficiente para todos los objetos de ataque y de defensa, y ocupara Nuevo Mejico y Chihuahua.

CHISTE.

Dos caballeros se disputaban un dia sobre cual de los dos era mas sabio: ¿Como has de compararte conmigo? Yo soy de una casa mil veces mejor que la tuya, decia el uno. Tu ¿ decia el otro. Pues? tenia tu padre el primer cargo de la ciudad como el mio? El primer cargo de la ciudad? replico el otro. ¿Acaso era Gobernador? No le respondio. ¿Era juez? Tampoco eso. Pues que era? Decia el primero. Era portero, respondio el segundo. ¿No es eso tener el primer cargo de la ciudad? Si dijo el otro; pero el mio iba delante de los primeros de la provincia; delante de los Duques y Pares, y de los Mariscales de Francia. Y en que calidad, pregunto el otro? Por su cargo, fue respondido. Pues ¿ que cargo era el suyo? Era postillon, le replico.

Un Alguacil en Guadalajara fue a prender un zapatero en su casa; y su muger le defendio de tal manera, dando muchos palos al Alguacil; que el zapatero tuvo lugar de retraerse, a una Iglesia. El Alguacil se fue a quejar al Duque, diciendo; Senor, una muger de un zapatero, defendio a su marido, que yo no le prendiese, me dio de palos, y esta afrenta se hizo a V.S.—El Duque respondio; pues la afrenta es a mi yo se la perdono.

Fruta Seca.

VENDEN toda clase de fruta seca del Paso en casa de HARTLER y POWERS.

Goldstine y Hermanos,

MERCADERES POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDO.

En la casa anteriormente occupada por Rich y Pomeroy casi enfrente de la Fonda de Santa Fe.

ACABAN de llegar de los Estados Unidos con el mayor y mejor surtido de generos que se haya abierto en esta plaza, y lo ofrecen en venta en El mayor almacen de Santa Fe. La siguiente es una lista de los generos que venderan mas baratos de lo que se puedan comprar en ninguna otra parte de esta ciudad.

Merinos,	Panuelos de seda y de algadon,
Alpacas,	Medias de todas clases,
Sedas y rasos,	Botas, y zapatos,
Indianas finas Francesas,	
Zapatos finos de mujer,	
Indianas Inglesas y Americanas	
Fapalos de seda,	Generos de algodon blancos,
Rebosos y mantillas de seda,	
Lienzos blancos y crudos	Balzarinas,
Musolinas y Encajes,	Tunicos de seda, &c.

Tambien!! Un Grande surtido de ropa hecha. Capotes, pantalones, chalecos, chaquetas, casacas, &c. Tambien!! Un grande surtido de Loza de varias descripciones.—Todo lo cual fue comprado en los puertos de los Estados Unidos, diez por ciento mas barbatos que todos los otros generos traidos a Nuevo Mejico y que seran vendidos a un correspondiente bajo precio al contado

Entren y Vean.

GOLDSTEIN y HERMANOS.
Santa Fe, Octubre 16, 1847.

JOYERIA!! JOYERIA!!!

Casa de, J. E. Sabine, pocas puertas mas arriba de la Fonda del Misuri.

EL ABAJO firmado, Relojero y Joyero tiene de Venta a bajos precios al contado un estenso surtido de Joyas de Oro y doradas que consiste en:

Zarcillos de oro fino.	Adornos de cabeno, fino
Fistoles "	Cruces de oro
Sortijos de oro,	Adornos de cabeno de fantasia
Fistole para el pelo	Gargantillas de chaquira,

y Cristale, Llaves, y n ri os de relo).

Recibira en cambio Dray Plata de cosas usadas Para mas particulares entren y ecsaminen en la tienda pocas puertas arriba de la Fonda del Misuri.

J. E. SABINE.
[illegible] 1847.

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Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 6

Sabado, Octubre 16, 1847.

RECONOCIMIENTO DEL VOLCAN DE POPOGATEPEC.

Acompanaron a Diego de Ordaz, en este reconocimiento, dos soldados de su compania, y algunos Indios principales, que ofrecieron llegar con el hasta las Hermitas, lastimandose mucho de que iban a ser testigos de su muerte. Es el monte muy delicioso en su principio; hermoseandole por todas partes frondosas arboledas, que subiendo largo trecho con la cuesta suavizan el camino con su amenidad; y al parecer con enganoso divertimiento; llevan al peligro por el deleite. Vase despues esterilizando la tierra, parte con la nieve (que dura todo el ano en los parages que desampara el Sol, o perdona el fuego,) y parte con la ceniza que blanquea tambien desde lejos con la oposicion del humo. Quedaronse los Indios en la estancia de las Hermitas, y partio Diego de Ordaz con sus dos soldados trepando animosamente por dos riscos, y poniendo muchas veces los pies donde estuvieron las manos: pero cuando llegaron a poca distancia de la cumbre, sintieron que se movia la tierra con violentos y repetidos vaivenes, y percibieron los bramidos horribles del volcan, que a breve rato disparo, con mayor estruendo, gran cantidad de fuego, envuelto en humo y ceniza: y aunque subio derecho, sin calentar lo transversal del viento se dilato despues en lo alto y volvio sobre los tres una lluvia de ceniza, tan espesa y tan encendida, que necesitaron de buscar su defensa en el concavo de una pena, donde faltó el aliento a los Espanoles, y quisieron volverse; pero Diego de Ordaz, viendo que cesaba el terremoto, que se mitigaba el estruendo, y salia menos denso el humo, los animo con adelantarse, y llego intrepidamente a la boca del volcan, en cuyo fondo observo una gran masa de fuego, que al parecer hervia como materia liquida y resplandeciente; y reparo en el tamano de la boca, que ocupaba casi toda la cumbre, y tendria como un cuarto de legua su circunferencia. Volvieron con esta noticia, y recivieron norabuenas de su hazana, con grande asombro de los Indios, que redundo en mayor estimacion de los Espanoles. Esta bizarria de Diego de Ordaz, no paso entonces de una curiosidad temeraria; pero el tiempo la hizo de consecuencia, y todo servia en esta obra; pues hallandose despues el ejercito con falta de polvora (para la segunda entrada que se hizo por fuerza de armas en Mejico,) se acordo Cortes de los hervores de fuego liquido, que se vieron en este volcan, y hallo en el toda la cantidad que hubo menester de finisimo azufre para fabricar esta municion: con que se hizo recomendable y necessario el arrojamiento de Diego de Ordaz; y fue su noticia de tanto provecho en la conquista, que se la premio despues el Emperador con algunas mercedes, y ennoblecio la misma faccion, dandole por armas el volcan,

DESCRIPCION DE LA CIUDAD DE PARIS.

Se hallaba cabalmente entonces Paris en el auge de la grandeza y brillantez que le habia grangeado la gloria de su Rey, adquiridla en tantas y tan rapidas victorias, Atenas y Roma podian presentar un aspecto mas solido y macizo de esplendor y grandeza en los tiempos de Pericles y Augusto, pero nomas vivo ni mas luminoso. Calles, plazas, paseos, edificios, todo parecia que respirase la magnificencia y esplendor de su Soberano. Las tiendas de los mercaderes diversos, las de las modas y caprichos de la industria, todas las oficinas de las comodidades y del gusto manifestaban el glorioso entusiasmo que las animaba. La misma tropa condecorada de los primeros uniformes, y mucho mas del nombre de su valor y proezas, tenia enbebecidos los ojos de los forasteros que acudian de todas partes y escitaba en ellos envidiable admiracion.

Mas nada de todo esto daba a Paris tanta alma y espiritu de grandeza y magnificencia a los ojos eruditos cuanto las artes liberales y ciencias llegadas al colmo de su perfeccion. La soberbia fabrica del Louvre, San German, Trianon, Marc; Versalles: los otros nuevos edificios de particulares Senores, erigidos a egemplo de los del soberano, hacian revestir los animos de los que los veian de la magestad que respiraban. Los escelentes cuadros del Poussino, del Le Sueur, del Le Brun, espuestos a publica vista,, nada les dejaban que envidiar a los pinceles de Apeles y de Timante. Ni el famoso Berrini, hecho venir de Roma como segundo Vitruvio, volvio a llevar a ella sino su celebridad premiada y llena de admiracion, a vista de las magnificas obras de Perrault y de Monsard.

Acrecentaba el encanto de Eusebio, en medio del conjunto de tantos objetos dignos de su admiracion, oir al mismo tiempo en los Templos tratada la elocuencia sagrada, con toda la pompa y energia de su grandeza y dignidad por un Bourdaloue, y por un Bossert, y ver llevada a lo sumo la grandilocuencia tragica en los teatros por un Corneille, y por un Racine, y la pintura comica por un Moliere. Las Academias de las ciencias y bellas letras lebantadas sobre el olvido de la Sorbona; la Compania de Indias instituida: mil otros monumentos de las vistas gloriosas y patrioticas de Luis XIV, y de su Ministro Colbert, daban a la gran Ciudad de Paris un alma de esplendor y magestad que arrebataba los animos de los que consideraban la fuerza del poder, del egemplo, y del querer de un Monarca que producian tales maravillas.

INVENCION EXTRAORDINARIA

MAQUINA PARA TORNEAR ESTATUA.

Una de las invenciones mas notables de estos tiempos es la de Mr. Tomas Blanchard de Boston para tournear bustos en un Torno El arte de tournear Cilindros, bolas, y toda cosa de forma circular uniforme en el Torno comun ha sido practicado por formadores res sin distincion y es familiar a todo el mundo. Pero la idea de tornear en un Torno cosas que se desvian de las formas circulares parece merecer a primera vista ser compadecida por trastornada y absurda. Sin embargo precisamente tal maquina ha sido inventada para fornear formas de varias hechuras irregulares, como canones de fusil, cajas de fusil, rayos de ruedas, hormas de zapatos, formas para pelucas, garruchas de aparejo y por ultimo aunque no menos en importancia, bustos de cabeza humana. El Sr. Blanchard ha inventado maquinas para todos estos objetos y una de las ultimas nombradas esta en plena y completa operacion en Boston.

Los procederes para vaciar bustos en un molde, segun un modelo, han sido practicados desde hace mucho tiempo, y se pueden hacer de plomo, cobre, fierro, bronce de cualquiera otra sustancia maloable con tanta prontitud como se pueden hacer las cucharas de peltre o las balas en un molde. Pero la idea de tornear bustos de hermoso marmol con maquinaria e impulso de vapor en cualquier cantidad y tamanos y con la mas perfecta esactitud segun un solo molde es verdaderamente admirable y nunca se hubiera sonado a no ser por un genio creados como el del Sr. Blanchard. Imaginese, amigo lector, una maquina de vapor, dando vueltas con rapidez, y torneando la cabeza humana con faz divina, con nariz, barba, labios, frente, ojos, orejas, pescuezo, pecho y espaldas de esacta perfeccion segun natura? Imaginese tan estrana maquina y tendra alguna idea de la admirable estense invention que pudo concebir y convinar tal facultad.

Esta admirable maquina esta ahora en operacion en Boston, y cualquier persona que tome la molestia de buscar, podra ver un busto de Daniel Webster volteandose rapidamente en un extremo del torno y en el otro vera cabezas semejantes a la del grande expositor, de los tamanos que se deseen tomados del marmol por la maquina.

Cuando una de estas cebezas fue presentada a Mr. Webster, y fue informado por que medios se habia producido exlamo admirado; que era la mas admirable invencion de este tiempo." Bien lo pudo decir pues quin puede imaginar semejante arte? Su descripcion es imposible. El que la dude, o quiera entenderla debe oerla el mismo. Yo la he visto, y alli esta libre para la inspeccion de cualquir curioso respetable.

Bustos del Juez Woodbury de la Suprema Corte de los Estados Unidos, han sido tambien torneados en el mismo Torno, y los que son familiares con la cara del sabio Juez pueden atestiguar de la esactitud de la semejanza. Son torneados segun uno de los mismos modelos en imitaciones de cualquiera tamano desde el busto colosal al de la miniature proporcionada para un fistol de Senora. LONDON COURIER.

GRECIA Y ROMA.

La Grecia fue el imporio de las ciencias y de las artes; Roma del valor; todo lo demas era barbaro para ellas: hoy dia ninguno se lisongea ver nacer del clima de aquella misma Grecia, los Homeros, los Platones, los Socrates, los Fidias, los Apeles; y del clima del antiguo Lacio, los Cesares, y los Catones; los Fabricios y Pompeyos. Las pasiones de los hombres fueron las mismas, y lo seran en todos tiempos, bajo todos climas. Estos pueden producir alguna diferencia en la complexion, y esta influir en los sentimientos, y en las calidades del animo, y en el genio; pero no hay duda que pueden recibir mayor vigor y movimiento de la constitucion nacional del gobierno, y del espiritu de las leyes; y sobre todo de la religion que los pueblos abrazan, como l emovil mas fuerte y poderoso de sus opiniones, del cual se sirvierou casi todos los legisladores como del freno mas fuerte para regir los pueblos.

Vuelve, mi dulce lira,
Vuelve a tu essilo humilde
Y deja a los Homeros,
Cantar a los Aquilos
Canta tu la cabana
Con tonos pastoriles,
Y los epicos metros
A Vigilio no anvidies,
No esperemos en la corte
Gozar dias felices,
Y vuelvete a la aldea,
Que tu presencia pide.
Y a te aguardan zagales
Que con flores se visten,
Y uda usnans cabezas,
Y cuellos jnvenciles,
Ya te esperan pastores
Que deseosos viven
De escuchar tus canciones
Que con gusto repiten.
Y para que sus voces
A los ecos admiren,
Y repitan los versos
Los melodiosos cisnes:
Vuelve, mi dulce lira
Vuelve a tu tono humilda:
Y deja a los Homeros
Cantar a los Aquilos.

Se Alquila.

Una tienda con tres cuartos y dos hornos grandes en el interior, contigua a la fonda domestica de la Sra. Habiles. De los terminos informara DON DAMASO LOPEZ.

Santa Fe, Octubre 9, 1847.

Recompostura de Relojes.

EL ABAJO firmado ha abierto una oficina a pocas puertas mas abajo de la FONDA DEL MISSURI en Santa Fe, donde esta preparado pare la compostura de Relojes de **Sobre Mesa y de Bolsa** en del major modo.

☞ Vende Joyeria, Llaves y cristales de Relojes.

N. B.—Se daran referencias si fueren pedidas. J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe Septiembre el 24, 1847.

PENSION BOURGEOISE.

MADAME GABRIEL DE HABILES' offre ser services aux habitans de Santa Fe, dans l'etablissement quelle vient d'ouvrir, dans la rue principal, 2me. Ilet du marche en descendant. On trouvera une cuisine a la francaise d'un gou exquis aux palais les plus friands.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados: no se admiten subscriciones por menos de tresmeses.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

JULIAN S. McKNIGHT,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENU

Nos. 75 y 76

(Al lado del poniente de la Plaza,)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos [Setiembre 10.

HENRIQUE MAYER,

No 6 Fuerte inmediata ala de B. F. Coons.

OFRECE en Venta a precios favorables, un grande surtido de GENEROS los cuales acaba de abrir y que consisten delonias recientes en

Indianas	Ropa hecha
Sedas	Panos
Gorros	Flanelas
Fresadas	Zapatos &c

Tambien,

Licores de varias clases, por mayor.

Azucar en Pilon, y molida trigneno.

Y una variedad de objectos de fantasia y de moda acabados de llegar de los Estados, que le propone vendre tan baratos como cualquiera. Lleguen, entren y vean.

FONDA DOMESTICA.

LA Sra de HABILES' ofrece sus servicios a los habitantes de Santa Fe, en el ramo de la cocina hecha a la francesa, que ha abierto en la C. Calle principal 2a quadra de la Plaza o Parian, donde hallaran manjares esquicitos que satisfagan los mas golozos paladares.

Harper y Power.

Lado del sur de la Plaza,

No. 12 CALLE PRINCIPAL,

Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en generos y Abarrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal patrocinio que han recibido, avisan a sus amigos y parroquianos que continuan en su antiguo puesto, y que tienen un grande surtido de generos, que consiste en

Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules.
Cotes.
Indianas negras y azules.
id. Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas.
Pano Colorado
id. negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger.
Zapatos y botas de hombre;
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id. id
Generos de lana y algodon.
Sarapes del pays.
Tapalos y panuelos de fantasia.
Panuelos de seda y de Ilgodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza.
Musolines, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN.

Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c. Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.

Quincalla &c.

Todo lo cual venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo.

Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y ecsaminen por si mismos.

P. R. Tully,

Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en:

Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Fresadas.
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos.
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules

Tambien

Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe, y Especia de toda clases.

Todo barato por dinero al contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante mi ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidamente autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los negocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe. BENJAMIN F. COONS.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., OCTOBER 23, 1847. [Vol. I—Number 7.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Nos. 75 and 76.

(On the West side of the Public Square,)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery, Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c, which he offers cheap for cash.

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves [Sept 8

MISSOURI HOUSE

AND

BILLIARD SALOON.

ABELL & PINO, who lately on Main Street in this city opened their HOTEL, return the public thanks for the very generous manner in which they have been patronized and solicit a continuance of public favor. The union of a BOARDING HOUSE, with a Barber shop and luxuriantly supplied, offers the greatest inducement to those who wish to eat the rarest Chest served dishes of the season, and to drink of the choicest liquors, to call and try from themselves

Refreshments of every variety may always be had at the bar. In connection with the HOTEL are two superior Billiard Tables.

They are just completing a splendid BALL ROOM, not only equal but far superior to any apartment of the kind in the city.

By strict attention to business we mean to leave no room for any complaint whatever.

John N. Abell, Nicholas Pino

SANTA FE HOUSE.

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a Table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired

Sep. 10. JOHN C. RONALD, Agent.

[St. Louis Republican will copy the above

WATCH & CLOCKMAKING.

THE Undersigned has opened a shop a few doors above the Missouri Hotel, where he is prepared to repair Clocks and Watches in the best manner

☞ Jewellry, Watch keys,, Glasses, &c., for sale.

N.B —References given if required.

J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, September 24, 1847.

WANTED.

ONE DOZEN Chickens more, and one or two cocks. Apply at the General Hospital

FLI WEBB, Guard.

Harlor & Powers,

South side of the Plaza.

No. 12, Main-street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received would inform their friends and customers that they continue at the old stand and now have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of

PRINTS OF EVERY STYLE. Also-

Brown Domestics	Black & Blue Satinets,
Bleached do	do do Cassimers
Blue Dwellings	Blue Janes,
Tickings	Spanish Blankets,
Black & Blue Prints	Shawls & Fancy Hdkfs.
French, Eng & Am	Fancy Prints,
Scarlet Cloths	Cotton & Silk Hdkfs.
Black & Blue Cloths	Silk & Cotton Hose,
Womens Shoes, Ladies	Neck & Head Dresses,
Mens Shoes & Boots	Muslins Laces &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Coffee, Sugar, Lead, Powder, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs &c. Liquors of all kinds including El Paso Wines, equal to any in Santa Fe

HARDWARE &c all of which they will sell at extreme low prices FOR CASH Wholesale & Retail.

For further particulars call and examine for yourself.

Santa Fe, oct. 8th, 1847

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent All those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to A. Smith, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

ANSO SMITH,
LEWIS A. CHARLEVILLE,
CHRISTOPHER SHOEFFER.

Santa Fe, N.M., Oct. 14, 1847.

Jewellry!! Jewellry!!!

Call at J. E Sabine's, few doors above the Mo House.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Watch-maker and Jeweller has on hand and for Sale, cheap for Cash, a large lot of fine Gold and Plated Jewellry, which consists of

Fine Gold Ear-rings	Fine Head Dresses
" " Breast-pins	" Gold Crosses
" " Finger-rings	" Tinsel Head Dresses
" " Hair Pins	" Necklaces, beads, &c.

Also, Watch-glasses, Keys, Hands, &c.

Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

For further particulars, call and examine his Store a few doors above the Missouri House.

J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, Oct 17, 1847.

Goldstine & Brothers,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At the Establishment formerly occupied by Rich & Pomeroy, nearly opposite the Santa Fe House.

HAVING just arrived from the United States with the largest and best lot of goods ever opened in this place, now offer for sale at theirs THE LARGEST MERCANTILE HOUSE in Santa Fe, the following LIST OF GOODS which they will sell for less than can be sold elsewhere in this city Their stock consists of

Merinoes	Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.
Alapaccas	Hosiery of all kinds
Silks and Satins	Boots and Shoes
Fine French Prints	Fine Ladies' Shoes
" Eng & Am Prints	Silk Shawls
Bleached Cottons	Silk Rivorces & Mantles
Domestics brn & bl'd	Balzerines
Muslins, Laces, &c.	Dress Silks, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING,

Overcoats, Pantaloons, Vests, Roundabouts, Dress Coats, &c., &c

Also, a large lot of QUEENSWARE of every description

All of which was purchased in the Eastern Cities in the U. S, ten per cent cheaper than any goods brought to New Mexico, and will be sold at a corresponding low price FOR CASH.

CALL AND SEE.

GOLDSTEIN & BROTHERS.

Santa Fe, October 17. 1847

DRIED FRUIT.

ALL kinds of dried fruit from El Paso, for sale by Harller & Powers.

Santa Fe, Octubre 16, 1847.

TEN PIN ALLEY AND BILLIARD SALOON

On the corner formely occupied by Smith & Co, East End of Main Street.

HOVEY & CO, have opened the above establishment, and from the great pains taken to accommodate, hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage

THE BAR,

Will contain the best of Liquors, from the United States and El Paso, and every thing usually found in a complete Bar.

The Bar Room

Is fitted up in the neatest style, and every pains will be taken to make it an agreeable place to visit.

The Ten Pin Alley

Has been newly finished of good materials and is a fine one, and the

Billiard Room

Is equal to any, with suitable rooms for private parties.

Santa Fe, N. M Oct. 16, 1847,

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. G DE HABILE'S, recently arrived from New Orleans La, would be pleased to receive a few more Gentlemen as boarders and flatters herself that her efforts to please will as heretofore, succeed

Main Street, a few doors above the Mo House

Henry Mayer,

No 6, next door to B. F. Coons,

OFFERS for Sale on favorable terms a large lot of DRY GOODS, which he has just opened, consisting of the most fashionable

Prints	Ready Made Clothing
Silks	Cloths
Caps	Flannels
Blankets	Shoes, &c

Also, Liquors of various kinds by wholesale Sugar, both loaf and brown; and a variety of Fancy and Fashionable articles, just from the United States, which he is determined to sell as low as any one.

CALL AND SEE.

Santa Fe, October 1, 1847

☞ BLANK REQUISITIONS for Sale at this Office.

'TIS TWENTY YEARS.

BY F CROSBY.

'Tis twenty years! Yes, twenty years
But I can ne'er forget,
How Eden-like thy presence made
The places where we met!
And, as the murmur of the deep,
The sea-shell ne'er forsakes,
Thy gentle voice within my heart
Its sweetest echo wakes.

'Tis twenty years! Yes, twenty years!
But thy beloved face,
Is mirrored in my memory yet,
In all its girlish grace,
And thou art still the same to me
Thine eye as brightly blue—
Thy cheek as warm, thy lip as red,
Thy heart as kind and true!

'Tis twenty years! Yes, twenty years!
And other eyes may see
A shade upon thy polished brow,
Invisible to me!
I see the still with charmed eye,
And time has not erased
A single line, a single tint,
That young affection traced.

The Iowa papers announce with considerable flourish that the State is *out!* We congratulate them on the happy event, and hope the young rascal will soon be able to walk alone.---*Reveille.*

Longevity of the Bermuda Rose.

There is a rose bush flourishing in a garden near Bristol, Pa,, known to be more than one hundred years old. In 1762 it bloomed, and now the fifth generation is regaled with its sweets. It has never failed to produce a profusion of roses, shedding around the most delicious of all perfumes. Sometimes it has climed for years over the second story windows, and then declined by degrees to the ordinary height.

Anecdote of Mr. Webster.—In his speech at Savannah on the occasion of the dinner given him by the citizens of that place, Mr Webster, adverting particularly to the object of his visit--*i. e.* to see southern culture and southern people---said "I have frequently been asked during my tour, by southern gentlemen, whether I would go with them to look at this rice-field or that cotton field. The question reminded me of an anecdote told by my friend Skinner, of the *Farmers Library*, of a man about to be married, who, when asked by the parson if he "would have this woman for his wedded wife," replied, "to be sure I will, I came on purpose."

"Bob, is that dog of yours a pointer?" "No, he's half hunter and half setter.--- He hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sits by the fire when satisfied."

The Force of Habit—We have all heard of the incident of the horse attached to the bread-cart in London, which, at the sounding of the bugle, when a troop of the Queen's cavalry was passing him, rushed headlong into the ranks, and ranged himself properly into time. He had been an old army horse, and knew the signal. An incident somewhat similar, occurred in Baltimore not long since. A worthy milkman stopped his wagon, to which he had hitched, for the first time, a horse he had just purchased. As is the custom, he rang his bell, to let the neighbors know what he was "about," Quick as thought, the horse started off in circular movement, capsizing the wagon, driver, and all together. The secret of the movement was attributable to the fact that the horse was a blind one, and had been accustomed to the signal of the bell, when he was required to start in one of the mud machines of the city, where they all travel in a circle. As soon as he heard the bell, he was off; and thinking that his usual circle was before him, he commenced his round and completed it to the decided discomfiture of the milkman.

A Visible Kiss.—A young and very pretty lady, riding in the Cincinnati cars, was observed to have a piece of "court plaster on her lip When the cars had emerged from one of the long covered bridges into the light, it was observed to have disappeared; but they instantly detected it clinging to the lip of the young man who sat on the seat with her. They both looked as innocent as if they "had'nt been doing nothing."

Telegraphs.

Over one thousand five hundred miles are already finished, in America, and five thousand miles under contract, to be completed within a year. The southern lines are rapidly advancing, and it is expected that in a few months there will be a communication between Portland and New Orleans.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, October 23, 1847.

G. R. GIBSON, EDITOR.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agents at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintana;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

The Army.

Troops are moving South as fast as they can, and in a short time all will be upon the road.—They leave well provided with all the munitions of war, and are well provided for in every thing which can give them comfort; as well perhaps as can be. Should an army be assembled at any point below, we suppose they will march against it at once, otherwise remain upon the road some time, where grass, wood and water can best be had, if the interests of our trade with Chihuahua should not demand a more speedy movement. We have no additional news from Mr. Skinner or the American traders at Chihuahua, but if they are detained as prisoners, or have suffered any loss we hope they will soon have an army to demand their release and restitution for any loss they have sustained. If troops are required again to visit Chihuahua, let them be made to feel war, and let contributions be levied upon the country. Heretofore we have enriched them, our armies leaving a stream of gold in their wake and instead of an injury, we have been benefitting them all the time. If they will have war let them have it according to the usages of civilized nations with all its contributions and exactions, and we shall then soon have a peace, which a series of brillhant victories would not bring. Chihuahua has the means of subsisting a large force. is possessed of considerable wealth, and if our army has again to visit it, we hope it will be made to pay all expenses, to furnish every thing wanted, and to feel if they know it, the supremacy of American arms.

The Mails.—Great inconvenience has been experienced all this year for the want of regular mails, and now the season of the year is such that we may expect them still to be more irregular; but we hope that Congress this winter will make some provision for the more speedy and certain transmission of them. The public as well as private interests have suffered much heretofore from this evil and it looks hard that men engaged in the service of their country, in a foreign land, and far from home, should be deprived of the gratification and pleasure of hearing from their friends, because it would cost the Government a little money to send mails regularly and frequently. We hope Congress will act promptly and efficiently, and establish a line of communication so that we will not be cut off for months, without hearing any thing either from our Government or friends. We have no news from the U. S. later than that we have published heretofore.

Santa Fe.—The town this week has presented a very bustling appearance, by the arrival of trains and the departure of others for the south, and business of all kinds has been lively and active. Improvements continue to be made in dwellings and business houses, and the quarters of the troops have been repaired and furnished with conveniences by our indefatigable Quartermaster, which will render them very comfortable.

Recruiting Service.

Capt. Hook and Lt. Maddison, of the Illinois Regiment, with one Sergeant and two privates each—Capt. Kornony, of Col. Ralls' Regiment, one Sergeant and two privates, and Lt Allen, of Col. Easton's Battalion, a Sergeant and two privates, have all gone to the U. States upon recruiting service, each for their respective corps The whole are expected to recruit one thousand men to be sent out as fast as possible.

☞We have had no late news from Capt Mc Nairs command, but daily expect some If they have continued to march onward they must now beat the lower end of the Territory or at El Paso. The next news from this quarter will be important, determining whether troops have been assembled at El Paso or not, and weather a fight will take place or not our impressions however are, that there will be none this side of Chihuahua unless upon a small scale.

Hovey & Co., at their new establishment east end of Main street, on Tuesday night had one of the most pleasant Fandangoes ever given in Santa Fe, The Room was fitted up in a neat style, and every thing met public expectation. They will be continued through the winter and should receive that public attention which good order and their respectability demands.

Vegetables in New Mexico.

Prior to the occupation of this country by the Americans, it was generally thought that the climate and aridity of the soil was unfavorable to the growth of vegetables, but twelve months have served to explode this idea, and to make it certain that every thing usually cultivated in the United States, will flourish equally as well if not better, many of them, in this country.—When Gen. Kearney came to Santa Fe, it was barely possible to procure a cabbage leaf, and this season it has been common on the tables of the Hotels—at that time such a thing as a Turnip was unknown, but the other day we saw one at the Santa Fe House which, if not larger than any raised there, at least would be an unusual specimen, and we can speak from experience that if any thing in quality it was superior, and made a better dish on the table. It was raised near this place.

☞Amongst other new things which we have seen recently, we can mention some wooden buckets we found the other day at Dr. Nangle's store, the work of a deaf and dumb man, the first probably ever made in New Mexico. The hoops were iron and the workmanship quite respectable.

Old Acquaintences.

Prior to the war with Mexico, Mr. Pomeroy, of Lexington, Mo, who is now supposed to be a prisoner at Chihuahua, made a visit to Texas, where he had a fine, noble cur dog, which he valued highly, but which was stolen from him about San Antonio de Bexar. He went to Chihuahua with Col. Doniphan, and after the battle of Sacramento was astonished to have *Cassius*, or, as he was generally called Cash, come up to him in his old familiar way and recognize him as his master, nor could he be induced to leave him. Whilst at Chihuahua he was stolen from him again, but being pursued was regained, and when Mr Pomeroy started for this place last spring *Cash* was his companion. From the singular place at which he was found, the attachment he showed to his master and other good qualities, all took an interest in him, his master valuing him doubly high for the long separation. How he could have been carried so far is strange, but the supposition was that he had been stolen by the Camanches, and by some means had found his way from them to Sacramento. Poor *Cash*, though, was not destined to reach his old home. *His feet became tender after travelling to El Pasoo* and when the wagons stopped one day, he lay down under one and was run over when they started again, so mangling him that he was lost, to the great regret of all the company, who looked upon him as a dog of rare qualities and singular fortunes.

Saw Mill.—We have neglected heretofore to mention this improvement, erected one mile above town by the the Quartermaster. Without it many things could not possibly have been effected which were—in addition to the great cost of procuring lumber by whip-sawing It is the first ever put in New Mexico, and the only one yet in existence, being a great curiosity to the people, who frequent it regularly to see its operations. It has a large ditch, the water several feet deep, affording a pleasant place to bathe, and which was used trough the summer for that purpose—scarcely a Sunday pased that large crowds of both sexes could not be seen enjoying this luxury—to Americans much more curious than the mill itself A grist mill is also in process of erection at the same place, and will soon be finished and no doubt will be a still greater curiosity, as the country contains nothing but Tub-mills of the most simple and rude contrivance.

☞The circuit court will set at this place on Monday next, Hon. Joab Houghton Judge.

☞Mr. Frost, of Capt. Barnes' company, who was scalped by the Indians on the Arkansas, is now here hearty and well, and swears vengeance against all of the copper colored race He has to wear, instead of nature's cap, one of more homely manufacture, but wishes only a chance to supply himself with one more suitable from the enemy. Besides loosing his scalp he was lanced in several places and has recovered from all and is able to do good duty as a soldier.

☞James Kirker, better known in New Mexico as Don Santiago, arrived here lest Saturday and is now in this place. He accompanied Col. Doniphan in his extraordinary march, and from his intimate knowledge of the people and country will be a valuable auxiliary in any expedition to the south He excited quite a sensation in N Orleans and other cities he passed through from the eventful life he has led, his many encounters with the Indians, and his intimate knowledge of the Apache and Camanche tribes in particular, and his connection with the Governments of New Mexico and Chihuahua.

Down to this time, melons are abundant in market, and we also have grapes and apples, the latter, however, of an inferior quality.

☞Why can we not have a Theatre through the winter, as we did last year? It affords an agreeable pastime and is less objectionable than ady thing else.

☞A wagoner, by the name of James M. Massie, was found dead in his tent on the 19th inst. He was seen in the morning walking through town somewhat intoxicated, as he had been since his arrival here, and is supposed to have died of an apoplectic fit. He was from Colwell county, Missouri, and was about 44 years of age.

By one of those mistakes to which printing offices are liable, the advertisement of P. R. Tully agent for B. F. Coons was placed in the spanish column of advertisements and we take this occasion to say, *The Coon* is at the same old stand, where he continues to do a large business, and where his numerous costomers may call.

WINTER.—Wednesday and Thursday were exceedingly disagreeable, the wind blowing a storm and the dust flying in clouds. Thursday, dark clouds were hanging about the mountain tops through the day, which in the evening passed over town, leaving the ground covered with snow and bringing winter all at once upon us.

☞There will be a Fandango at the Santa Fe House on monday night, which from our long acquaintance with Mr. Ronald, we are sure will be in a superior style. The refreshments, music, and taste displayed will make it worthy of patronage by the public.

☞Col. Ralls has left for the south and Col. Newby expects to leave in a few days, when Lt. Coni. Boykin will be in command here.

☞Another party expect to leave here on Monday next for the U. States. They will, we suppose, of course, go by Bent's Fort, if they do atal, as it is the only route which can be travelled safely in winter.

The troops going south leave this place more than one month sooner than Lt. Col. Mitchell did last year. The latter left Santa Fe the 4th day of December.

CALIFORNIA.—From extracts published in the Washington Union, taken from the "Californian," we observe that the editor of that paper renders tardy justice to Gen Kearny and Capt. Turner for their services at San Pedro and San Pasqual. He says now, that instead of the Californians becoming "bold and arrogant after their successes over the General," they were driven before that brave officer in every attack And he further says that "Commodore Stockton *resigned the command*, on the march from San Diego to Los Angelos, *to Gen. Kearny*."—This admission by Com. Stockton's *own* editor, that brave sea captain's "general order" to Kearny's victorious troops sounds extremely ridiculous.

It is believed a fortification will be erected at the Bay of San Francisco—the Government has sent out the implements of constructing and the guns for arming such a work.

England and Cuba.

The designs of England on this Island are gradually becoming a subject of engrossing interest. The outcry about repudiation is regarded as nothing but a mere pretext got up for the purpose of taking possession of Cuba as a position by which the military and navil power of England will be enabled to operate on Mexico. It is asked—and the question naturally suggest itself—why should Spain be singled out as a special subject of reprisal if Cuba be not in point of fact the ultimate object in view? Mexico is herself largely indebted to England.

If the adove forebodsngs be well founded—if it be true that the design of tee British Government is to make Spanish indebtedness the ground of getting hold of Cuba, the administration of this Gouernment should be et once awakened to the position in which the count.yis likely to be placed. There will be breif time for deliberating in cold debate. Mr. Polk and his cabinet will have a more serious affair off their hands than the Oregon question, and will require more energy to meet the emergency than they have exhibited either on the 54 40 business or in the war with Mexico. All we hope for this is that they are dot absolutely asleep and insensible to the storm that is gothering around them to awake too late to save the vessel of the State from drifting on lee shore, or being lost amongst the breakers, She will probably need a skilful, brave and steady pilot, to seize the rudder and guide her successfully through the coming emergency.—*Organ.*

THE TREATY.

A letter from the city of Mexico to the *New York Sun*, dated 4th July, mentions that the basis of the Treaty offered by Mr. Trist is that Mexico is to yeild upper and lower California and New Mexico to the United States in consideration of the ten millions of dollars; three millions paid down and the balance in national Bonds; the United States at once withdrawing all her forces, giving up her old claim of nine millions against Mexico, paying her own costs and losses in the war. The old debt and expenses of the war amount to over seventy millions of dollars; a large share of which the Americans brought in specie and got in exchange some beautiful ripges and canebrakes.

DEATHS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SANTA FE,
October 21, 1847.

H. C. McKnight of Mo. mtd. vol. died on the 14th inst.; Samuel Hoffman, Co. D. Ill. Vol. on the 15th; Johnston Putman, Co. D., Ill. Vol. on the 15th; F. M. Earl, Co. E., Ill. Vol., on the 15th; Robert Hall Co. E., Mo. mtd. vol. on the 18th; Jesse Crocker, Co. E., Ill. Vol. on the 19th; Joseph Brown, teamster, on the 19th; Joseph Philips, Co. D., Ill. Vol. on the 20th.

The whole of these died of a nervous typhoid fever, brought on by exposure and over exercise. The nervous system appeared completely paralyzed, and they sunk in spite of the most powerful and varied tonics.

Character of the Gentleman.

Dr. Lieber, of the College of South Carolina, in a recent address before the students of that Institution, made the "Character of the Gentleman" the subject of an excellent address from which we make the following extract:—

"I have stated already that the forbearing use of power is a sure attribute of the true gentleman; indeed, we may say that power, physical, moral, purely social or political, is one of the touchstones of genuine gentlemanship. The power which the husband has over the wife, in which we must include the impunity with which he may be unkind to her; the father over his children; the teacher over his pupils; the old over the young; the young over the aged; the strong over the weak; *the officer over his men;* the master of a vessel over his hands the magistrate over the citizens; the employer over the employed; the rich over the poor; the educated over the unlettered; the experienced over the confiding; the keeper of a secret over him whom it touches; the gifted over the ordinary man, even the clever over the silly—the forbearing and inoffensive use of all this power or authority, or a total abstinence from it, where the case admits it, will show the gentleman in a plain light. Every traveller knows at once whether a gentleman or rude officer is seeking his trunk.

But the use of power does not only form a touchstone; even the manner in which individuals enjoy certain advantages over others is a test. No gentleman can boast of the delights of superior health in presence of a languid patient, or speak of great good luck when in hearing of a man bent by habitual misfortune. Let a man who happily enjoys the advantages of a pure and honest life, speak of it to a fallen criminal fellow-being, and you will then soon see whether he be, in addition to his honesty, a gentleman or not. The gentleman does not needlessly and unceasingly remind an offender of a wrong he may have committed against him. He cannot only forgive, he can forget; and he strives for that nobleness of soul and manliness of character which impart sufficient strength to let the past be truly past. He will never use the power which the knowledge of an offence, a false step, or an unfortunate exposure of weakness give him merely to enjoy the power of humiliating his neighbor. A true man of honor feels himself humbled when he cannot help humbling others."

☞Maj. Spaulding Paymaster goes south with the troops.

Head Quarters, Ninth Military Department,

SANTA FE, *October* 20, 1847.

ORDER
No. 19.

It having become manifest at head quarters, that many pesons in this city and vicinity, are in the habit of appropriating and wearing the uniform of the army of the United States, not being authorized so to do, by reason of not belonging to the service; it is hereby ordered, that all persons found clothed in said uniform, not entitled to wear the same, from the date of this order shall be immediately arrested and punished; and the Provost Marshal is charged with the execution of this order. E. W. B. NEWBY, *Col. Commanding*

W. H. SNYDER, *Adjt.*

For Journals.

T e French rnal of Debats speculates upon the with Mexico, the recent conq uests ach d by the Anglo-Americans, and co les that they may be regarde l as d ed, finally to be the masters of that try, that the annexation of Texas will llowed by that of California, Ne w Mco, and some of the Northern Provi n sand so on gradually until it extend to Isthmus af Panama. The Journal in e same article evidences that, in common with other European nations the public mind of France looks with trembling apprehension to the effect of such an acquisition of territory on the ancient and long cherished theory of the ballance of power.,. The war is also charged on Mr. Calhoun, as got up by him for the purpose of extending slave territory. That Mr. Calhoun was the main instrument by which the annexation of Texas was accomplished is true; That the War with Mexico necessarily resnlted from that annexation we never have believed.

Whatever have been the immediate causes of that War, it seems to be one of those occurrences destined to happen in the history of the human race, and form an era in it the most important since the days of the French Revolution. Whilst ingenuity busies itself with speculation about the facts connected with its origin, the eye of philosophy sees in it one of those elements of progress, long latent and slumbering, but which must sooner or later have been brought by circumstances into action, to change the aspect of the world. The tide of Anglo-American emigration, sometimes aided by arms, sometimes by peaceful conquests, will continue to roll onward to the Pacific, until between its shores and these Republics all other populations are gradually lost and submerged in it, until Republican institutions, among a people capable of appreciating and upholding them will be the only Government, their laws the only rule, the language of Milton and of Shakspeare the only tongue.

MANUFACTURES.—Everything around us indicates the rapid advance of our city in prosperity and greatness. The industry and enterprise of our mechanics equal those of that class in any city in the Union. Manufectures, too, are daily springing up around us, with a rapidity truly gratifying and astonishing. Among other establishments recently got up, there are two Oil Cloth Factories; one near Choteau avenue, in charge of C. Muegge; the other in its vicinity, carried on by Mr. C. Frederich.—*St. Louis Peoples Organ.*

INDIANS.—The Washington Union publishes a letter from G. C. Matlack, Indian Agent, at the upper Missouri Agency, from which it appears that the Indians in that region are well disposed and peaceable towards the whites.—*Ibid.*

☞ California must be a a *tremendous* great country. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce estimates that all the women in that country who have been married twenty years, have averaged each the birth of a child every fifteen months.

IMPROVEMNT IN MANUFACTURES.— The Sientific American announces a revolution iu calico printing as at hand; house paper is to be printed so cheap that blocking must be done away. Instead of two or three weeks, now required to engrave a copper roller of the highest finish, the inventor, with a few dimond point gravers and acids, gets up one in as many hours. He has also invented a machine for shearing cloth. which shears five to six hundred pieces in a day, and does the work better than it is now done by the old process,

☞Santa Anna being asked if he had any personal dealing with Taylor & Scott replied, "Yes, I have kept up a *running account* with them,"

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No.

Sabado, Octubre 23, 1847.

El Exercito.

Tropas avansan parael sud con todos la prontitud que pueden, en poco tiempo todos estaran en camino. Tienen todos lo necesario para un exercito bien condicionado. Se congregaran a algnn punto designado y de alli, se marchan en adelante supongamos que si se assemblearian un exercito en Chihuahua q lo noestro se marchara para aquel punto a una vez. Pero si no assemblean tal fuerza en Chihuahua se quedaran en el camino por algun tiempo si las interesas de nuestros comerciantes y concuidadanos no demandan su interposicion. No tenemos mas noticias del Senor Skinner o los demas comerciantes Americanos en Chihuahua, pero se los detengan como prisoneros o si los han hecho perjuicio, pronto tendran alla un ejercito grande para demandar satisfacion.

LABRANZA.

Mientras mas pobre es el panino de un pays para la agricultura, tanto mas necesario se hace adoptar las mejoras que se hacen a cualquier sistema de cultivo; y devieran tambien procurar por los mismos motivos portodos los medios la conservacion de los frutos que se cultivan. Aunque N.-Mejico no tiene los pingues campos y vastas labranzas que los Estados; sus habitantes siguen viviendo y trabajando como sus antecesores lo hacian hace 150 anos, sin reparar en las grandes mejoras que se han hecho en este ramo de industria; sin embargo no sabemos porque otros medios pudieran mejorarse mejor a si mismos ni ser mas utiles al pays, que cambiando su modo de cultivar en algunas cosas para producir mayor abundancia. El pays puede producir lo suficiente para el mantenimieuto de una numerosa poblacion si se cultivase como se debe; y si muchos habitantes viven con escaseces de lo necesario para la subsistencia, se debe mas bien atribuir a su propio descuido en el cultivo que a lo improductivo de la tierra ni a los obstaculos del clima para que se dieran muchas cosas de lujo o necesarias. Si se aplicaran con esmero a este objeto, pronto se hallarian con mas recursos y mas comodidades de las que ahora tienen; recomendamos entre las primeras cosas que deben hacer que se dediquen a cercar sus labranzas. No podran tener la misma clase de cercados que en los Estados pero podran tener otros que servi an tanbien y que seran tan baratos como aquellos para el objeto de protejer sus sementeras; aludimos a los de tapias que algunos hacen ya, pero no con la generalidad que debieran serlo. Es de poco provecho el sembrar si se debe dejar la labor expnesta a los danos de los animales que andan sueltos, ni puede el dueno de la labor tomar los mismos cuidados con sus matas asi espuestas, que si estubieran libres de todo perjuicio. Ademas, lo expuesto de la labor da lugar frecuentemente a enemistades entre vecinos igualmente perjuiciales a los interesados y al publico. Todo esto puede evitarse cercando con tapias sus labranzas las cuales se pueden conservar en buen estado con pocos gastos y trabajo; y que con un poco de curia pueden hacerse al mismo tiempo que utiles, un objeto de adorno. Si la labor esta cerca la hay toda provabilidad de recibir la renumeracion del trabajo si se le dan los beneficios necesarios que lo sembrado requiere. Un labrador no debiera contentarse, mas con lo poco que consigue con poco trabajo, que un mercader con lo que consigue con un pequeno trato, si con un poco mas de industria puede llevar su negociacion en mayores empresas con los mismos, mayores proporcionales provechos. Esta es la epoca de los progresos en todas las cosas, pero en este pays se ha permanecido casi estacionario en todo, envitamos pues todos los N.e Mejicos a que cuiden y se dediquen a este objeto, y les asegnramos que en el curso de pocos anos los productos y de consiguiente la poblacion y la riqueza del pays seran dobles de lo que en la actualidad.

Las verdures de N.-Mejico. Antes de la ocupacion de este pays por los Americanos estaba la suposicion general que la clima y la esterilidad de esta tierra no era favorable al producir de verduras, pero un ano ha estado suficiente para desenganarnos y es bien acertado que todas las variedades de plantas que producen en las huertas de los Estados Unidos se pueden cosechar aqui al tanto y quizas mnjor que alla. Cuando llego aqui el General Kearnes no fue posible conceguir ni un Col ciquiera y ahora si es cosa comuna en las mesas de nuestras fondas; en aquel tiempo no habia tal cosa como una naba, no era conocido, y aqui el otro dia vimos en la mesa de la fonda dacignada Sta. Fe house unas mas grandes que las de los Estados Unides y podemos decir de la experiencia que la calidad era superior y se haze un mejor guisado que la nuestra si lo cultivaran cerca de Sta. Fe.

En una almoneda do los bienes de un Mercader que debia much dinero, uno compro un colchon, diciendo; que aquel era bueno para dormir, pues dormia en el, hombre que debia tanto.

Arquidano III. rey de Espana, discretamente rebatio el orgullo de Felipe rey de Macedonia. Aquel habiendo bencido a este en una batalla, le escribio una carta llena de arrogancia y fiereza. Arquidamo le respondio que se puciese *al* sol; y veria como su sombra no era mejor despues, que antes de la vietoria. Es asi que la fortuna se engrandece, sin anndir nada al sugeto.

SANTA FE.

La Ciudad ha presentado esta semana mucha vida y movimiento por la llegada de convoyes de los Estados y la salida de otros para el Sur. Las negociaciones de todas clases han sido mas frecuentes y activas de lo acostumbrado. Se siguen haciendo mejoras en las Casae viviendas y en las de Comercio; los Cuarteles de la Tropa han sido rehabilitados y proveidos de comodidades que no tenian, por nuestro incansable Cuartel maestro; que los hara el fin muy agradables. El tiempo sigue templado y agradable durante el dia, pero las noches son ya vastante frias pero hacen la lumbre apetecible

Los Senores Hoveys Compania.

La noche del Martes pasado dieron un Bayle que no hemos visto mejor. La Sala es compuesta con un gusto superior y conducen todos los negocios de la Casa con el empeno mayor para el placer de sus visitantes. Si se coutinuaran del mismo modo, meceran el patrocinio del publico por el buen order que mantengan y el buen gusto que ensenan. Sa Sala es a la boca de la Calle principal en frente de la Iglesia.

No tenemos noticias de los Estados Unidos desde la ultima fecha que publicamos.

El Capitan Hook y el Teniente Madison se han ido para los Estados Unidos para la reclutacion de soldados para el Regimiento de Ellinois.

El Capitan Korponay con el mismo objeto para el Regimiento de Missouri y el Teniente Allen para el Batallon del Coronel Easton. Esperan que taairan a lo menos 1000 hombres parallenar esos Regimientos.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara en e ma a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo urriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la laza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de a tropa.

Los Correos. En este ano hemos esperienciado grandes inconveniencias por la falta de Correos regulares, y ahora en este tiempo del ano seguramente estaran todavia mas inciertos y irregulares, pero esperamos que este invierno nuestro Congreso hara alguna provision para su pronta y cierta tranemision. El interes publico tanto como los intereses de individuos estan perjudicados. Esperamos tambien que la Asamblea Legislativa que han de juntarse este invierno hara beneficio a los intereses del Territorio no solo en este pero tambien en otros negocios.

El rey Don Fernando poso una noche en el castillo de Montilla que Don Alonzo de Aguillar habia labrado muy magnificamente. El rey subiendo por una escalera mas estrecha de lo que convenia para obra tan principal, le pregunto; por que hicisseis escalera tan angosta? Respondio; nunca Senor, pense tener huesped tan ancho.

A LAS SENORITAS.

JOSE NAGLE tiene en su almacen un sartido el mas completo y entero que se hallan en Santa Ee. Entre los efectos estrangeros se hallaran Muselinas lisas, bordadas caladas y de colores. Merinos lisos y bordados y un estilo nnevo rayado de seda. Tapalos de seda y punto. Indianas de las mas costosas y estilos mas nuevos, en fin todas las cosas de uso lujo que se pueden desear *Las Senoras.* A la *gente del Rio Abajo* es menester avisarles que el almacen de Don Jose es en la esquina del callejon de la Casa de Don Justo Pino.

Hartler y Power,

Lado del sur de la Plaza,

No. 12. CALLE PRINCIPAL,

Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en generos y Abarrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal patrocinio que han recibido, avisan a sus amigos y parroquianos que continuan en su antiguo puesto, y que tienen un grande surtido de generos, que consiste en

Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules.
Coties.
Indianas negras y azules.
id. Francesas, Inglesas y Americanas.
Pano Colorado.
id. negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger.
Zapatos y botas de hombre;
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id. id
Generos de lana y algodon.
Sarapes del pays.
Tapalos y panuelos de fantasia.
Panuelos de seda y de algodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza.
Musolines, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN.

Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c. Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.

Quincalla &c.

Todo lo cnal venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo.

Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y ecsaminen por si mismos.

JOYERIA!! JOYERIA!¡!

Casa de J. E. Sabine pocas puertas mas arriba de la Fonda del Misuri.

EL ABAJO firmado, Relojero y Joyero tiene de Venta a bajos precios al contade un estenso surtido de Joyas de Oro y doradas que consiste en

Zarcillos de oro fino — Adornos de cabeno, fino
Fistoles " — Cruces de oro
Sortijas de oro, — Adornos de cabeno de fantasia
Fistole para el pelo — Gargantillas de chaquira,
y Cristale, Llaves, y manos deseloj.

Recibira en cambio Dray Plata de cosas usadas Para ma particulares entren y ecsaminen en le tienda pocas puertas arriba de la Fonda del Misuri. J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, October 17, 1847.

Fruta Seca.

VENDEN toda clase de fruta seca del Paso necasa de HARTLER y POWERS

Recompostura de Relojes.

EL ABAJO firmado ha abierto una oficina a pocas puertas mas abajo de la FONDA DEL MISURI en Santa Fe, donde esta preparado pare la compostura de Relojes de **Sobre Mesa y de Bolsa** en del major modo.

☞ Vende Joyeria, Llaves y critales de Relojes.

N. B.—Se daran referiencias si fueren pedidas. J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe Sptiembre el 24, 1847.

EL REPUBLICANO

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura, noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"SUCUMBIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No.

Sabado, Octubre 23, 1847.

DE LA INGENIOSA INVENTIVA DE LOS ANTIGUOS.

La mas eficaz apologia de los antiguos no consiste en noticias reconditas sacadas con prolija lectura de los libros, sino en lo que esta patente a los ojos de todos, aunque hay apenas alguno que lo observe. Estiendase la vista por todas las artes fictivas, utiles, o necesarias a la vida humana, en todas se hallaran innumerables e inolbibles monumentos de la ingeniosa inventiva de los antiguos. Apenas hay arte, cuya invencion no pida un genio sumamente elevado sobre el comun de los hombres. Por eso los gentiles creian ser autores inmediatos de todos sus Dioses. Cuanto los modernos han discurrido sobre aumentar y perficionar cualquiera de ellas, no iguala ni con mucho, la escelencia de aquella ideal especulacion con que se trazaron sus primeros rudimientos. Tanto es mas admirable en las obras del arte la invencion que la perfeccion, cuanto en las de la naturaleza la generacion que la nutricion. Si se me preguntase, ¿cual es lo mas grande de cuanto hay en el mundo sublunar y visible? responderia, que lo mas grande es lo mas pequeño. Digolo por las semillas. Estos atomos de cuantidad son montes de virtud. Los filosofos modernos niegan a todas las causas segundas actividad para engendrar semilla alguna. Sin duda que contemplando tan admirable obra, les parecio correspondiente unicamente a la infinita virtud de la primera causa. Lo que en la naturaleza las semillas, son en el arte los primeros rudimientos. Alli esta contenido en virtud, cuanto despues la fatiga de los que van añadiendo aumenta de estencion. Contemplamos aquella arte enquien mas sudo el discurso de los hombres para darle seguridad y perfeccion; digo la nautica. Toda esta llena de maravillas del ingenio humano. Sin embargo, ninguno de cuantos trabajaron gloriosamente en asunto tan util me admira tanto, como aquel que, para caminar sobre la inconstancia de las aguas, dirigiendo con certeza el curso al termino deseado, discurrio el uso del esquife y del remo. Para los creditos del artifice ideante, mas obra fue la primera gondola que hubo en el mundo, que la mayor nave de cuantas surcaron despues el Oceano. Y que dire de el, que invito las velas, haciendo con ellas servir los impetus de un elemento contra la indomable fuerza de otro. Ya ha cerca de tres mil años, que la industria humana habia hallado en remos y velas, pies y alas para caminar, y para volar sobre las ondas; pues, Dedalo, que se cree inventor de las velas (por cuya razon la fabula el atribuye el artificio de volar,) se supone anterior a la guerra de Troya.

Aun en los instrumentos de las artes mas vulgares, o en los instrumentos mas vulgares, de las artes, se halla sobrado motivo para celebrar la inventiva sagacidad de los antiguos. No solo la sierra, el compas, la tenaza el barreno, el torno, me parecen partos de una invencion ingeniosa, mas tambien en la garlopa, el martillo, el clavo, las tijeras, hallo que aplaudir. Nada de esto se celebra comunmente. La frecuencia y anciandad del uso engañosamente usurpan a las cosas el aplauso merecido; porque los hombres, no siendo muy reflexivos, nada juzgan escelente, sino trae consigo la recomendacion de nuevo, o de raro. Si qualquiera de aquellos instrumentos se inventase ahora, seria el autor considerado como un hombre prodigioso. De Dedalo, aquel celebradisimo artifice de estatuas automatas, se cuenta, que mato alevosamente a Talo, sobrino y discipulo suyo, porque este invento la rueda de ollero y la sierra; previendo que un ingenio de tan altas muestras, enteramente habia de ofuscar su gloria. Tuvo sin duda por obra de mas discurso inventar aquellos instrumentos, que hacer mover por si mismas, como vivientes, las cosas inanimadas.

Finalmente se debe ver, no solo que el ingenio de los antiguos en nada fue inferior al de los modernos; mas tambien que los modernos injustamente se jactan de inventores en muchas cosas, de que realmente lo fueron los antiguos.

MUGERES INSIGNES ESPAÑOLAS.

España a quien los estrangeros cercenan mucho el honor de la literatura, produjo muchas mugeres insignes en todo genero de letras. Las principales son las que se siguen,

Doña Ana de Cervaton, Dama de Honor de la Reina Germana de Foix, segunda esposa de Don Fernando el Catolico, fue celebradisima, aun mas por sus bellas letras y preciosos talentos que por su peregrina hermosura, siendo esta tanta, que era tenida por la muger mas bella de la Corte. En Lucio Marineo Siculo se hallan las cartas latinas que este autor escribio a dicha Señora, y las respuestas de ella en el mismo idioma.

Doña Isabel de Joya, en el siglo decimo sesto, fue doctisima. Se cuenta de ella que predico en la Iglesia de Barcelona con pasmo del inumerible concurso que la escucho, (supongo que el prelado que se lo permitio hizo juicio de que la regla del Apostol que en la Epistola a los Corintios prohibe a las mugeres hablar en la Iglesia, admite algunas escepciones, como las admite la prohibicion de que enseñen, en la Epistola primera a Timoteo; pues de hecho, Priscila compañera del mismo Apostol, enseño e instruyo a Apolo Pontico en la doctrina Evangelica, como consta de los Actos de los Apostoles.) Y que despues pasando a Roma en el Pontificado de Paulo III., delante de los Cardenales, con suma satisfaccion de ellos, esplico muchos puntos dificiles de los libros del sutil Escoto. Pero lo que mas la enoblece es haber convertido en aquella capital del Orbe gran numero de Judios a la religion catolica.

Luisa Sigea, natural de Toledo, y originaria de Francia, sobre ser erudita en la Filosofia, y buenas letras, fue singular en el ornamento de las lenguas; porque supo la Latina, la Griega, la Hebrea, la Arabiga, la Siriaca, y en estas cinco lenguas se dice, que escribio una carta al Papa Paulo III. Siendo despues su padre Diego Sigeo llamado a la Corte de Lisboa para Preceptor de Teodosio de Portugal, Duque de Braganza, la Infanta Doña Maria de Portugal, hija del Rey Don Manuel y de su tercera esposa Doña Leonor de Austria, que era muy amante de las letras, quiso tener en su compania a la sabia Sigea. Caso esta Señora con Francisco de Cuevas, Señor de Villanasur, Caballero de Burgos, y tiene en Castilla (segun refiere Don Luis de Salazar en su historia de la Casa Farnesi) mucha y muy clara sucesion.

Doña Oliva Sabuco de Nantes, natural de Alcaraz, fue de sublime penetracion y elevado numen en materias Fisicas, Medicas, Morales y Politicas, como se conoce en sus escritos. Pero lo que mas la ilustro fue su nuevo sistema Fisiologico y Medico, donde contra todos los antiguos, establecio que no es la sangre la que nutre nuestros cuerpos, sino el jugo blanco derramado del celebro por todos los nervios; y atribuyo a los vicios de este vital rocio casi todas las enfermedades. A este sistema, que desatendio la incuriosidad de España, abrazo con amor la curiosidad de Inglaterra, y ahora ya lo recibimos de mano de los estrangeros, como invencion suya, siendolo nuestra. Fatal genio de los Españoles? que para que los agrade lo que nace en su tierra, es menester que se lo manipulen y vendan los estrangeros. Tambien parece que esta gran muger fue delante de Renato Descartes en la opinion de constituir el celebro por unico domicilio del alma racional, aunque estendiendola toda a su sustancia, y no estrechandola precisamente a la glandula pineal, como Descartes. La confianza que tuvo Doña Oliva en el propio ingenio para defender sus singulares opiniones fue tal, que en la Carta dedicatoria escrita al Conde de Baraxas, Presidente de Castilla; le suplico empleaso su autoridad para juntar los mas sabios Fisicos y Medicos de España, ofreciendose ella a convencerlos de que la fisica, y Medicina que se enseñaba en las Escuelas, toda iba errada. Florecio en tiempo de Felipe II.

Doña Bernarda Ferreyra, Señora Portuguesa, hija de Don Ignacio Ferreyra, Caballero del Habito de Santiago, sobre entender y hablar con facilidad varias lenguas, supo la Poesia, la Retorica, la Filosofia, y las Matematicas. Dejo varios escritos Poeticos. Y nuestro famosa Lope de Vega hizo tanto aprecio del estraordinario merito de esta Señora, que le dedico su Elegia, intitulada la *Filis.*

Doña Juliana Morella, natural de Barcelona fue un portento de sabiduria; habiendo su padre, cometido un homicidio huyo, llevandola consigo a Leon de Francia, donde estudiando esta rara niña, hizo tan rapidos progresos que a la edad de doce años (y fue el de 1607) defendio Conclusiones publicas en Filosofia, que dedico a Doña Margarita de Austria, Reina de España. A la edad de diez y siete años, segun la relacion de Guido Patin, que vivio en aquel tiempo entraba a disputar publicamente en el Colegio de los Jesuitas de Leon. Supo filosofia, Teologia, Musica y Jurisprudencia. Dicese que hablaba catorce lenguas. Entrose Religiosa Dominica en el Convento de Santa Praxedis de Avinon.

La celebre Monja de Mejico *Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz* es conocida de todos por sus eruditas y agudas Poesias; asi es escusado hacer su elogio. Solo dire que lo menos que tuvo fue el talento para la Poesia; aunque es el que mas se celebra. Son muchos los Poetas Españoles que la hacen grandes ventajas en el numen; pero ninguno acaso la igualo en la universalidad de noticias de todas Facultades. Tuvo naturalidad, pero faltole energia. La Critica del sermon del Padre Vieyra acredita su agudeza; pero haciendo justicia, es mucho menor que la de aquel incomparable Jesuita a quien impugna. ¿Y que mucho, que fuese una muger inferior aquel hombre, a quien en pensar con elevacion, discurrir con agudeza y esplicarse con claridad, no igualo hasta ahora Predicador alguno.

Es tambien ocioso el Panegirico de la Señora Duquesa de Aveyro, difunta; porque estan bien recientes sus noticias en la Corte y en toda España.

Un letrado leyendo un libro de secretos naturales en que decia, que el hombre que tiene la barba ancha, era señal de muy necio, tomo una candela en la mano para mirarse a un espejo, porque era de noche, y quemose por descuido casi la mitad de la barba; y escribio luego en la margen del mismo libro; *probatum est.*

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados, no se admiten subscriciones por menos de *tres meses.*

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara en esta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo; ocurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

FONDA DOMESTICA.

LA Sra. de HABILES ofrece sus servicios a los habitantes de Santa Fe, en el ramo de la cocina hecha a la francesa, que ha abierto en la C. Calle principal 2a quadra de la Plaza o Parish, donde hallaran manjares esquicitos que satisfagan los mas gotos paladares

P. R. Tu[illegible]

Agent for B. F. Coons.

Has on hand and will sell for cash a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS suitable for this market.—Consisting of
Black & Blue Prints;
[illegible] Satinets;
Cotten Pant Stuffs;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached Domestics; blue [illegible]
Black Cassimere;
Black and Blue cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.
Also, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.
BENJ. F. COONS.

Goldstine y Hermanos,

MERCADERES POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO.

En la casa anteriormente ocupada por Rich. Pomeroy casi enfrente de la Fonda, de Santa Fe.

ACABAN de llegar de los Estados Unidos con el mayor y mejor surtido de generos que se haya abierto en esta plaza, y lo ofrecen en venta en El mayor al macen de Santa Fe. Lo siguiente es una lista de los generos que venderan mas baratos de lo que se pueden comprar en ninguna otra parte de esta ciudad.

Merinos, Paños de seda y de algodon,
Alpacas, Medias de todas clases,
Sedas y rasos, Botas y zapatos,
Indianas finas Francesas,
Zapatos finos de muger,
Indianas Inglesas y Americanas
Paños de seda, Generos de algodon blancos,
Rebosos y mantillas de seda,
Lienzos blancos y crudos, Balzarinas,
Muselinas y Encajes, Tunicos de seda, &c.
Tambien Un Grande surtido de ropa hecha. Capotes, pantalones, chalecos, chaquetas, camisas, &c. Tambien Un grande surtido de Loza de varias descripciones.—Todo lo cual fue comprado en los puertos de los Estados Unidos, diez por ciento mas bajo que todos los otros generos traidos a Nuevo Mejico y que seran vendidos a un correspondiente bajo precio al contado.
Entren y Vean.
GOLDSTEIN y HERMANOS
Santa Fe, Octubre 16, 1847.

JULIAN S. MCKNIGHT,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO

Nos. 75 y 76.

(Al lado del poniente de la Plaza.)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.
Las personas que deseen comprar se serviran visitar su almacen y examinar los articulos ellos mismos. [Setiembre 10.

HENRIQUE MAYER,

No. 6, Puerta inmediata ala de B. F. Coons

OFRECE en Venta a precios favorables un grande surtido de GENEROS los cuales acaba de abrir y que consisten de los mas recientes en

Indianas	Ropa hecha
Sedas	Paños
Gorros	Flanelas
Fresadas	Zapatos &c

Tambien,
Licores de varias clases, por mayor.
Azucar en Pilon y molida trigueña,
Y una variedad de objetos de fantasia y de moda acabados de llegar de los Estados, que le propone vendre tan baratos como cualquiera. Lleguen, entren y vean.

P. R. Tully,

Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en
Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Paño negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Fresadas
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos.
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules.
Tambien
Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe, y Especia de toda clases.
Todo barato por dinero al contado.
Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante mi ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidamente autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los negocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe.
BENJAMIN F. COONS.

MADAME GABRIEL de HABILES offre ses services aux habitans de Santa Fe, dans l'etablissement qu'elle vient d'ouvrir dans la rue principal, 2me. ilot du marche en descendant. On trouvera une cuisine a la francaise qui un gout exquis aux palais les plus friands.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Hovey & Davies.] SANTA FE, N. M., OCTOBER 29, 1847. [Vol. I—Number 8.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Republican will be published every Friday, at the Low Price of *two dollars* for the term of SIX MONTHS; payments invariably in advance—no subscription for less than three months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

☞ Office North corner of the Square opposite the Quarter Master's Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. S. McKNIGHT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANT,

Nos. 75 and 76.

(On the West side of the Public Square,)

HAS just received from the principal cities a large and splendid assortment of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hardware, Queensware, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Stationery; Groceries of all kinds, Liquors, Wines, &c, which he offers cheap for cash

All persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves! [Sept. 8.

MISSOURI HOUSE

AND

BILLIARD SALOON.

ABEL & PINO, who lately on Main Street in this city opened their HOTEL, return the public thanks for the very generous manner in which they have been patronized and solicit a continuance of public favor. The union of a BOARDING HOUSE, with a Bar richly and luxurantly supplied, offers the greatest inducement to those who wish to eat the rarest & best served dishes of the season, and to drink of the choicest liquors, to call and try from themselves.

Refreshments of every variety may always be had at the bar. In connection with the HOTEL are *two superior* Billiard Tables.

They are just completing a splendid BALL ROOM, not only equal but far superior to any apartment of the kind in the city.

By strict attention to business we mean to leave no room for any complaint whatever.

John N. Abell, Nicholos Pino.

SANTA FE HOUSE,

On the East Corner of the Plaza.

THE undersigned has opened the above for the accommodation of the Public, and will at all times keep the

BEST OF LIQUORS,

and a table supplied with every thing which the market and country affords. He is prepared to accommodate

CLUBS

with a Private Apartment, where a servant will always be in attendance to wait upon them. A table is kept constantly set, and Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, can be had any hour of the day or night, cooked in Mexican or American fashion

☞ Oysters, Sardines, &c., always on hand, and cooked if desired.

Sep. 10. JOHN C. RONALD, Agent.

[St. Louis Republican will copy the above.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE Undersigned has opened a shop a few doors above the Missouri Hotel, where he is prepared to repair **Clocks** and **Watches** in the best manner.

☞ Jewellry, Watch keys,, Glasses, &c., for sale.

N.B.—References given if required.

J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, September 24, 1847.

wanted.

ONE DOZEN Chickens or more, and one or two cocks. Apply at the General Hospital

ELI WEBB, eward.

Hartley & Powers,

South side of the Plaza,

No. 12, Main street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries.

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received would inform their friends and custrmers that they continue at the old stand and now have on hand a large assortment of DRY GOODS consisting of *PRINTS OF EVERY STYLE.* Also,

Brown Domestics	Black & Blue Satinets,
Bleached do	do do Cassimers
Blue Dwellings	Blue Janes,
Tickings	Spanish Blankets,
Black & Blue Prints	Shawls & Fancy Hdkfs
French, Eng. & Am. Fancy Prints,	
Scarlet Cloths	Cotton & Silk Hdkfs,
Black & Blue Cloths	Silk & Cotton Hose,
Womens Shoes, Ladies	Neck & Head Dresses,
Mens Shoes & Boots	Muslins Laces &c &c.

ALSO ON HAND,

Coffee, Sugar, Lead, Powder, Tobacco, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs &c. Liquors of all kinds including El Paso Wines, equal to any in Santa Fe

HARDWARE &c all of which they will sell at extreme low prices FOR CASH Wholesale & Retail.

For further particulars call and examine for yourself.

Santa Fe, oct. 9th, 1847.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent All those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to A Smith, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

ANSON SMITH;
LEWIS A CHARLEVILLE,
CHRISTOPHER SHOEFFER

Santa Fe, N.M, Oct. 11, 1847.

Jewellry!! Jewellry!!!

Call at J. E. Sabine's, few doors above the Mo. House

THE UNDERSIGNED, Watch-maker and Jeweller, has on hand and for Sale, cheap for Cash, a large lot of fine Gold and Plated Jewellry, which consists of

Fine Gold Ear-rings	Fine Head Dresses
" " Breast-pins	" Gold Crosses
" " Finger-rings	" Tinsel Head Dresses
" " Hair Pins.	" Necklaces, beads, &c.

Also, Watch-glasses, Keys, Hands, &c.

Old Gold and Silver taken in Exchange.

For further particulars, call and examine his Store a few doors above the Missouri House

J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, Oct 17, 1847.

Goldstine & Brothers,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At the Establishment formerly occupied by Rich & Pomeroy, nearly opposite the Santa Fe House,

HAVING just arrived from the United States with the largest and best lot of goods ever opened in this place, now offer for sale at theirs THE LARGEST MERCANTILE HOUSE in Santa Fe, the following list of goods which they will sell lower than can be sold elsewhere in this city. Then stock consists of

Merinoes	Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.
Alapaccas	Hosiery of all kinds
Silks and Satins	Boots and Shoes
Fine French Prints	Fine Ladies' Shoes
" Eng. & Am Prints	Silk Shawls
Bleached Cottons	Silk Rivorces & Mantles
Domestics brn. & bl'd	Balzerines
Muslins, Laces, &c.	Dress Silks, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF CLOTHING;

Overcoats, Pantaloons, Vests, Roundabouts, Dress Coats, &c., &c.

Also, a large lot of QUEENSWARE of every description.

All of which was purchased in the Eastern Cities in the U. S., ten per cent cheaper than any goods brought to New Mexico, and will be sold at a corresponding low price FOR CASH.

CALL AND SEE.

GOLDSTEIN & BROTHERS.

Santa Fe, October 17, 1847

DRIED FRUIT.

ALL kinds of dried fruit from El Paso, for sale by Hartler & Powers.

Santa Fe, Octubre 16, 1847.

TEN PIN ALLEY AND BILLIARD SALOON.

On the corner formely occupied by Smith & Co, East End of Main Street.

HOVEY & CO., have opened the above establishment, and from the great pains taken to accommodate, hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

THE BAR,

Will contain the best of **Liquors,** from the United States and El Paso, and every thing usually found in a *complete Bar.*

The Ball Room

Is fitted up in the neatest style, and every pains will be taken to make it an agreeable place to visit

The Ten Pin Alley

Has been newly finished of good materials and is a fine one, and the

Billiard Room

Is equal to any, with suitable rooms for private parties

Santa Fe, N. M. Oct. 16, 1847,

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. G DE HABILE'S, recently arrived from New Orleans, La, would be please, to receive a few more Gentlemen as boarders and flatters herself that her efforts to please will as heretofore, succeed

Main Street, a few doors above the Mo. House.

Henry Mayer,

No 6, next door to B. F. Coons,

OFFERS for Sale on favorable terms a large lot of DRY GOODS, which he has just opened, consisting of the most fashionable

Prints	Ready Made Clothing
Silks	Cloths
Caps	Flannels
Blankets	Shoes, &c

Also, Liquors of various kinds by wholesale Sugar, both loaf and brown; and a variety of Fancy and Fashionable articles, just from the United States, which he is determined to sell as low as any one.

CALL AND SEE.

Santa Fe, October 1, 1847.

P. R. Tully,

Agent for B. F. Coons.

Has on hand and will sell low for cash a large and well assorted st of DRY GOODS suitable for this market.—Consisting of

Black & Blue Prints;
" " Satinets,
Cotton Pant Stuffs;
Blankets;
Brown & Bleached Domestics; and blue drills;
Black Cassimere,
Black and Blue Cloth;
Ready made Clothing;
Womens Shoes of all qualities.
Also,, a large lot of American liquors; sugar and coffee—Spices of all kinds.

Cheap for Cash.

Pinkney R. Tully will act as my agent during my absence to the States, and duly authorised to transact and settle all business connected with my establishment in Santa Fe.

BENJ. F. COONS.

Never Satisfied.—There are peopel you can never satisfy. Make a bargain with them and they will hesitate to stick to it unless you are willing to do better by them. Make a trade in the presence of others, and ten to one they will accuse you of wronging and cheating them. They always regret what they have purchased, and lament when they sell. By waiting, they might have bought cheaper, or the articles would have brought a higher price. How many such mon there are whom you cannot please or satisfy, do what you may.

POETRY.

There's not a heath, however rude,
But hath some little flower,
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.

There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past,
To love and call its own.

HORN'S LAST.

A brace of first rate *bon mots*, by that mad wag Horn, were put in the "Mail" of last week. A friend remarked to the perpetrator of them, "I see they have put you in the "Mail" this week.

"I suppose," said Horn, brushing some whitewash from his coat, which he got on by leaning against a pillar, "I suppose you form that opinion from seeing me *post marked on the back.*"

Horn was complaining to a friend, the other day of a very sore toe, caused by some inflammation about the nail.

"Is the nail grown in?" asked his friend anxiously.

"No," replied the former, his face attesting the truth of his answer; "but I've been *groan-in* all day."

"You see there, that this is the age of cabs," said Horn, pointing to a string of those vehicles on the street, "but here," said he; making a point at some of those vegetables at a green grocer's stand, "you see the genuine *cab-age.* If this were the golden age, it would be at least twenty-two *carrots* fine," continued he, changing the point to a pile of those roots at the stand.

Horn says, the greatest bull he ever knew an Irishman to make, was on an occasion when he sent an honest Hibernian in his employ to market, to buy some *horse radish.* Pat, getting the cart before the horse in the meantime, brought back a *reddish horse.* Horn doubts, if this has ever been surpassed, except by some of the *bulls* of the early Popes, and he is inclined to think that it can't be beat by either the man who "butted the bull off the bridge" or "took the bull by the horns."

"I'll thank you for a light, Horn," said a gentleman, taking a genuine Havanna from his cigar case. Horn mixed him some weak brandy-and-water, and said, "There is your *light horn.*"—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Marshal Grouchy.—The French steamer brings the intelligence of the death of Grouchy, at the advanced age of 82. If he had died before the battle of Waterloo, it is possible that the result of that terrible battle might have been different. He it was who commanded the French *corps d'armee*, which was destined to employ the Prussian army while Napoleon attacked the Duke of Wellington, at Waterloo, but failing to execute the commands of the great captain, Blucher effected a junction with Wellington, and Napoleon lost the empire. The Emperor died at St. Helena in the belief that Grouchy had been operated upon by corrupt appliances.

As a fortunate change in our circumstances furnishes us with a new lease of life, as the favorble reception of the piece calms the fears of the author, as good battle causes the drunkard to forget his oaths of abstinence, in like manner does the sight of a beautiful woman make man forget his discreet resoltions.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, October 30, 1847.

G. R. GIBSON, EDITOR.

Agents.

The following persons will act as our Agents at the several places mentioned and receive subscribers:

Taos—Charles Beaubien;
Rio Arriva—Antonio M. Trujillo;
San Miguel—Sena y Quintuna;
Santa Ana—Diego Aragon;
Rio Abajo—Fransisco Sarracino.

The Government of New Mexico

When Gen. Kearney first entered this Territory, he declared it annexed to the U. S., as a part of Texas, and under instructions from the President, established organic laws for the government thereof.

This organic law provides for the appointment of various officers from Governor down to the lowest of a civil character. It gives jurisdiction to Judges and others as explicitly defined as they could be by legislation. It defines the duties of each, and gives to citizens among other things, the right of trial by jury, and the benefits of a *Habeas Corpus*.

These rights having been conferred and sanctioned by the President, the People have supposed all along that they had a Civil Government properly organized, and which would remain in full force until Congress could act, and such was the practice under Gen. Kearney himself, Col. Doniphan, and more latterly, under Gen. Price.

Recently the American citizens here have seen the powers, properly falling under the jurisdiction of the Civil tribunals, arrogated by the Military, bringing the former into contempt and disrepute; and that there is in effect only the form of a Civil Government in the Territory; and that for all practical purposes it is paralyzed and ineffectual. This being the state of things, the will of the Commanding-officer is the law. A private citizen may be imprisoned by his order, and he is deprived the benefit of a trial by jury, nor can he be released by *Habeas Corpus*. If a citizen has any personal difficulty with a member of the army, the Military takes the case from the Civil authorities; and if a citizen has any cause of complaint against a member of the army, he is cut off from all redress.

The American citizens believing that the Civil Machine was intended to be independent, and to settle all rights falling under its jurisdiction in which citizens were parties, and that the Civil and Military should each act within its sphere independent of the other, met together on the 24th of October, at the Palacio, for the purpose of expressing these opinions in a peaceable and orderly manner, as American citizens they conceive, have a right to do at all times and in all places. A Preamble and Resolutions setting forth these views more in detail, but too long for insertion in this paper were offered and passed unanimously, and speeches made by Capt. Angney, Major Oxley and others, there being but one opinion expressed, that it was better to have no Civil Government at all, than one only so in name and not in effect; and that the organic laws established were designed to protect and vindicate the citizen, and to hold cognizance of all cases ordinarily subject to Civil jurisdiction.

The citizens here are not aware that the laws framed and established by Gen. Kearney and confirmed by the President have been revoked. If they have been, the people certainly should be informed of it and the offices made vacant. They are called upon to support them, without them being sufficient to redress their wrongs. They are called upon to recognize them, without knowing where, when, or how they derive their authority, or whether really they have any or not. And as an act of justice to a large number of our countrymen, who are engaged here in business, many of whom have been for years, and who feel that their pursuits and occupations and personal rights are infringed upon, these things should be settled that they may know, whether they are to look to the Military or Civil authorities for just cause of complaint or the redress of any wrong. They wish to know whether the organic laws of Gen. Kearney are still in full force, or whether they have been revoked by order of the President in whole or in part. Why call together a legislative body, if its acts may be annulled and made void by the will or caprice of a single individual? Why frame laws, if the order of a Commanding Officer is paramount? Why have Judges and Courts if they can only act at the pleasure of the Military authorities? The meeting was a very full one and orderly, and the Preamble and Resolutions were almost unanimously passed.

☞ The most important provisions of the Armistice are that hostilities shall cease within thirty leagues of the capitol, and that it shall continue so long as the commissioners of the two governments are engaged on negotiations or until the commander of either party gives the other notice of its cessation.

Grand Jury Report.

The Grand Jury in and for the County of Santa Fe, charged by the Circuit Court to report on the State of the County as to the Administration of Justice, presented the following report:

To The Honorable the Judge of the Circuit Court for the County of Santa Fe

The Grand Jury for the County of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, having duly examined into the business brought before it, has closed its labors.

They beg leave to present to the Honorable Court a short review of the state of affairs as existing in this County, and which has been elicited in the course of their proceedings.

They have found, that owing to the illy defined limits of the Civil and Military authorities in this Territory, many abuses and obstructions have crept into the judiciary business of this country.

They have found that the public jail has been emptied of its contents—convicts who were fulfilling the punishments prescribed by law, and prisoners who awaited their trials for offences with which they were charged.

They have found the Honorable Court which they now address has virtually acknowledged the existence of a superior authority by refusing to issue a writ of Hebeas Corpus in behalf of a Citizen. They do not wish to be understood as casting a reflection on the course the Honorable Court has thought proper to pursue; on the contrary, they recommend that all collision between the Civil and Military authorities be particularly avoided.

They have found also that the settlement of civil contracts has been arrogated by another authority than the regularly appointed Civil Courts, that the Military commander has been the self-constituted Judge and Jury of a case which concerned his own private interest.

Where civil laws are supposed to exist, this must be considered an infringement upon the rights of the citizens.

They have found that the legal revenues of the County have been seized upon, (viz the license to public dances,) and applied to purposes Foreign to the uses of the County, and uncalled for.

They have in short, found that the city and county of Santa Fe, have been deprived of many privileges which they suppose to belong to the Civil authorities, and that the rights of the citizens have been idfringed upon. They decline any comments upon the course of the Military commander, not knowing the extent of his powers, or whether he has transcended them.

They have found that there is a surplus fund of about $2000, in the County Treasury. They recommend the appropriation of a part of this fund to the erection of a County Jail and the payment of its maintenance, and moreover that until such a building be erected, that a temporary place of confinement shall be selected, and persons confined by the Civil authorities be kept separate and distinct from those of the military.

They recommend that the Civil authorities *request* from the Military that when a citizen is arrested for any offence against the existing statutes of the Territory, he be handed over for trial to them.

They also take occasion to recommend that the different receiving and disbursing officers of the funds of the county be requested to publish in Spanish and English in the public paper at the expense of the county at as early a period as practicable their several accounts.

With these few remarks, we remain with the highest respect and consideration,

Your obedient servants, the Grand Jury,
JOSEPH NANGLE, Foreman.

☞ Gen. Kearney arrived in Washington city on the 12th of September.

☞ The distinguished statesman, Silas Wright of New York, is dead. He died of apoplexy.

☞ Capt. Hassendeuble's company of Artillery fired a salute this day at 12 o'clock in honor of Gen. Scott's victories.

Capt. S. Hackleton Comy. for Ills. Regt. and Henry Root Suttler for same arrived here at 10 o'clock Thursday night and took lodgings at Santa Fe House.

Gen. Price had been at home a week when Mr. Aubry left, and they heard he expected to start back between the 1st and 10th of October. They saw no Indians nor had any train going in nor had they meet with any disaster. Gen. Price is expected here in ten days.

Col. Gilpins Batallion had left for the Arkansas and must now be about Manns Fort, where they take winter quarters.

It is said that Senator Atchison of Missouri, will not again be a candidate for that office; we presume Col. Benton will be elected to fill the he vacancy.

Maj. Edmondson with the other volunteers have reached home.

Rio Abajo.

We learn from several sources that the troops which have gone South, were guilty of many unjust and uncalled for acts of violence upon the citizens of the lower part of this Territory, and that there are great complaints about the manner in which they have passed through the country. It is no more proper for a soldier to commit acts of aggression or depredation upon a people, who are told by our highest authorities that the country is annexed to the U. S. and that they are required to act as citizens, than it would be for a citizen to be guilty of the same offence; and if anything of this kind has been done, we hope it is without the knowledge or sanction of the officers. The people of the Rio Abajo have always remained peaceable and quiet and deserve better treatment. If we carry on a war against them, let it be open, and not against individuals who take no part in it. The country is claimed as a part of Texas and virtually, if not in fact annexed, and all who are peaceable and orderly deserve the treatment of citizens, and from the beginning have been recognized and claimed as such. We feel bound to say this much from the many complaints made to us by Americans as well as others.

The Troops.

All the troops destined for the South have left except the Artillery company and three companies of Col Easton's batallion which leave so soon as they obtain an outfit from the Qr. master. The Illinois batallion left on Wednesday and Capt. Shepherds's and Capt. Barnes' company of the Missouri batallion on Tuesday. The others left at different times previous to this. The weather at the writing of this has moderated, so as to be comfortably warm thro' the day, and is pleasant to be upon the road.

☞ Hovey & Co. gave another of their select Parties on Wednesday night, and their respectability, superior accommodations and good order gives them great favour in the eyes of the Public. We can only say that we heard it remarked that the last was the best ever given in Santa Fe. They will give another next Tuesday night.

From Gen. Taylor's army, the official orders have been received, detaching the Ohio Regiment of volunteers; the Indiana Regiment of Volunteers; and the 13th Regiment of Infantery and Deas' Battery of Artillery, to Brazos, and thence to Vera Cruz. Col. Hays, with his command of Texas horse, is also ordered on the same destination. Two Brig. Gens. Cushing and Lane, are to take command of these men. The force left with Gen. Tayler, from Brazos Island to Saltillo, will then amount to 5568 men, all told. Gen. Wool is left in command at Buena Vista and Saltillo, with the Virginia, N. Carolina and 2d Mississippi Regiments of Volunteers and Maj. Chevalie's three companies of Texas Rangers.

Gen. Taylor, at Walnut Springs will have only Lt. Col. Fauntleroy's squadroon of dragoons and Maj. Bragg's battery.

The 16th Infantry, Col. Tibbatts, and the 10th Infantry, Col. Temple, will garrison Monterey, Ceralvo, Camargo, Reynoso and Matamoras.

The squadron of the 3d dragoons, Col. Butler, and two companies of volunteer cavalry from Alabama and Illinois remain unassigned.

Gen. Taylor is to return home in November next.

Capt. Baylor and his command of 37 Texas Rangers, who were supposed to have been killed by the Mexicans, have all. with the exception of four, reached Cerralvo. Their escape was miraculous.

Ten or twelve cases of yellow fever are reportad at Brazos.

Col. Newby accompanied by Major Bodine of the Pay Department and an escort left this place on Thursday for Taos, on a visit to the upper part of the territory.

DEATHS.

General Hospital,
October 30, 1847.

Mr. Hughes, Ill. Reg. K. company, died on 24th inst.; C. W, Carter, Teamster, do do; Cornelius Clathrain, Ill. Reg, G. company, 27th inst.; Robert T. Elkins, Teamster, do, 30th inst.

Santa Anna's proclamation is published in the Republidan, but contains nothing of much importance.

The circuit court has been in session the past week and disposed of all the business before it. In the case of the territory vs. Christian Milt charged with the murder of Mr. H. Bolt the defendant was acquitted.

We invite attention to our advertising column by business men. They will find the houses containing very full stocks of goods and worth their examination.

Don Fernandez de Taos, N. M.,
October 26, 1847.

Mr. Editor,—Information has just been received that on the day before yesterday, a war party of the Apaches charged into the Rio, where there are some two hundred head of cattle and drove off every head, besides killing three Americans who were under the employment of Mr Thorp and destroying all the wagons in the Rio. Judge Beaubien looses some one hundred head of cattle.

What action Maj. Reynolds will take is not yet known, as I have not since seen him, and the bearer leaves soon, but I have no doubt but that the Major will send out a party to catch the Indians as the Major is a Military officer, and will use all exertions to retake the cattle.

Further information will be given by the next conveyande. Respectfully,

ROBERT CARY.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Great Battles of Gen. Scott---Great Loss by Santa Anna--Gen. Scott in the City of Mexico--Official News from the U. S.--Brilliant Victories. Total defeat of the Mexican Army. Armistice between the two armies. Negociations for a peace with Mr. Trist commenced.--1017 Americans killed and wounded.--5500 Mexicans killed and 3000 Prisoners taken.--Impossible to ascertain the wounded.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of this place received an Express last night on commercial business, which left El Paso on the 11th inst., and we learn from it the following particulars and important news from Gen. Scott, tee city of Mexico, and El Paso:

After some detention at Puebla General Scott, with all his army, advanced towards the city of Mexico, and on the 20 day of August met the enemy strongly fortified undor commanc of Gen. Valencia, about four leagues from the city, where a severe battle occurred, which was continued the next day. The loss on both sides was great, and Scott took Gen. Salas prisoner with one thousand Infontry.

Mr. Trist was there and after fighting two days, sent in a proposition to treat for Peace, proposing that Mexico should surrender to the United States Texas, New Mexico and the Californias. This was discussed from the 22d August down to the 7th September, when Santa Anna refused to transfer New Mexico, but agreed to give Texas and the Californias. Having refused the terms offered, Gen. Scott resumed offensive operations, and the Battle was renewed on the 8th, to take the strong place called Cierra Chaputtepec. Through the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th, Gen. Scott took all the small places between him and the Cierra, loosing, as we learn, about sixteen hundred men, and on the 13th drove Santa Anna from his fortifications and odcupied them. Gen Scott then entered the city without further opposition, Santa Anna flying with 4000 Cavalry, towards Carratina, and Gen. Herrera with 3000 infantry, in the same direction.

Mr. Skinner had been put on his parole and went to Chihuahua to see Gov. Trias, from which place he sent back an order to the Prefect to have all his goods turned over to Mr. Miranda for him, who had taken charge of them, everything being restored precisely as it was when taken. From this, it seems that Mr. Miranda, who is an accomplished gentleman, a man of talent, and formerly Secretary of this Territory, is acting as Mr. Skinner's agent.

Mr. Pomeroy and all others who went down, were permited to pass unmolested and we have no news from them since their arrival at the city of Chihuahua where they now are unless they took the southern route by Saltillo, Monterey or Monclova.

Howard, well known as connected with the traders who left this place in August for Chihuahua, reached that place, and attempted to return with the American whose name is not known with letters and papers but they pursued them and captured them at the Bosque del Alameto, and took them back as prisoners.

We issued an Extra on Tuesday of the news via Chihuahua which is found above and another on Friday of the news from the U. S. by Mr. Aubry all of which we cannot insert in our paper, for the want of space. We give however below all that is most important. The news by Mr. Aubry does not come down so late as that from Chihuahua, which we think is entitled to full credit, from its confirmation thus far.

To Mr. Aubry who left the U.S. on the 20th of September and arrived at this place yesterday, we are indebted for the St. Louis Republicans of September 16 and 20th. They contain letters from Tacubaya down to August 29, and we are under great obligations to him for the following important news which we extract.

On the 14th a reconnoisance was made of the country and the Army put in motion. On the 15th Gen. Worth marched as far as the hacienda of San Gregorio. Gen. Twiggs met a large force of the enemy drawn up before him who were dispersed after a few discharges from some havy guns. Early on the 17th Gen. Worth resumed his march, the enemy beeng dispersed when met with. On the morning

EL REPUBLICANO.

Semanario de Santa Fe.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

omo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 8,

Sabado, Octubre 30, 1847.

Gobierno de Nuevo Mejico.

Cuando el General Kearny entro a este Territorio, lo declaro agregado a los Estados Unidos como parte componente de Tejas, y por las instruciones del Presidente, establecio las leyes organicas para el gobierno del mismo.

Estas leyes organicas disponen para el nombramiento de los diferentes empleados, desde el Gobernador hasta el ultimo Oficial Civil. Dan jurisdicion a los Jueces y demas con tan expresa difinicion como pueden serlo legislativamente. Ellas senalan los deberes de cada uno. y conceden a los Ciudadanos entre otras cosas el derecho de ser jusgados por Jurado, y el beneficio del *Habias Corpus.*

Estos derechos habiendo sido conferidos y despues sancionados por el Presidente, el pueblo ha supuesto todo el tiempo que tenia un Gobierno Civil propiamente organizado, y que este permaneceria en plena autoridad hasta quel Congreso pudiera actuar; Como que asi conforme a esto se obro bajo el General Kearny mismo, del Coronel Doniphan y mas recientemente bajo el General Price.

Los ciudadanos Americanos han visto recientemente que las facultados que propiamente corresponden a la jurisdicion de los Tribunales Civiles han sido asumidas por los Militares causando el desprecio y desoredito de aquellos; y que en realidad no hay mas de una apariencia de Gobierno en el Territorio que esta paralizado y es ineficaz para todos los actos de practica.

Siendo este el estado de las cosas el querer del Oficial Comandante es la ley. Un Ciudadano particular puede ser encarcelado por su orden y ser privado del beneficio del Juicio por Jurado y de ser liberada por Habeas corpus. Si un ciudadano tiene alguna dificultad personal con algun individuo del Ejercito, los militares toman la causa o las autoridades civiles; y si un ciudadano tiene motivo de queja contra un individuo del Ejercito, se halla sin ningun recurso para pedir satisfacion.

Los Ciudadanos Americanos persuadidos de que el objeto de lo Bivil es de que sea independiente para que arreglen todos los derechos en que los ciudadanos sean partes, y que los Civiles y los Militares obren cada uno dentro de su esfera independientemente el uno del otro; se reunieron en el Palacio el 24 de Octubre con el fin de expresar sus opiniones, de un modo *pacifico y ordenado que como ciudadanos* Americanos, se suponen tener derecho de hacer en todos tiempos y en todos lugares. Se presentaron un preambulo y resoluciones asertando estas miras mas poi menor que fueron aprovadas unanimemente; pero que son demasiado largss para su insercion en este papel. Pronunciaron discursos el capitan Angney, el Mayor Orley y otros, siendo todos de opinion que era mejor no tener absolutamente Gobierno Civil, que tener uno que lo sea solo de nombre y no en realidad; y que las leyes Organicas promulgadas aqui tienen por objeto de protejer y vendicar los ciudadanos, y de tener conocimiento de todos los casos que segun las mismas estan sujetos a la Jurisdicion civil.

Los ciudadanos no tienen noticia de que las leyes formadas y establecidas por el General Kearny, y confirmadas por el Presidente hayan sido revocadas. Si la han sido el Pueblo debiera seguramente ser informados de ello, y los Empleados dejar sus destinos. Se les ecsije que los sostengan sin que estos puedan remediarles sus males. Si les mandan que los reconozcan sin saber donde, cuando o de quien tienen su autoridad, o si tienen en efecto alguna autoridad o ninguna. Como un acto de justicia hacia un gran numero de nuestros paysanos que estan dedicados a negociaciones desde hace muchos anos y que conocen que sus empresas ocupaciones y derechos personales son infrijidos, estas cosas debieran ser arregladas para que pudieran saber si deben dirijirse a las Autoridades Militares o a las Civiles en las justas causos de queja o de reparacion de perjuicios. Ellos desean saber si las leyes Organicas del General Kearny estan todavia vigentes o si han sido revocadas por orden del Presidente totalmente o si solo en parte. ¿Para que convocar una Asamblea legislativa si sus actos pueden ser anulados y hechos nulos por el solo querer o capricho de un solo hombre? Para que formar leyes si la orden de un Oficial Comandante les es equivalente? Para que habra Jueces y Cortes si debe solo obrar, segun les place a las Autoridades Militares?

La reunion fue grande y muy ordenada, y el preambulo y las relaciones fueron aprovadas por casi la unanimidad.

Noticias del Sur.

A Don Julian Smith de esta vecindad le llego un expreso sobre negocios mercantiles que salio del Paso el 11. por el cual hemos sabido las siguientes importentes noticias del General Scote, de la ciudad de Mejico y del Paso.

Despues de alguna detencion en Puebla, el General Scott con todo su Ejercito avanzo hacia la Ciudad de Mejico el 20 de Agosto y encontraron al enemigo muy fortificado al mando del General Valencia a unas 4 leguas de la Ciudad, en cuyo punto hubo una batalla renida que se continuo el dia siguiente. La perdida fue grande en ambas partes, y el General Scott hizo prisionero al General Salas juntamente con 1000. hombres de infanteria.

El Sr. Trist estaba alli, y despues del combate de los dos dias envio una propuesta para tratar la paz, proponiendo que Mejico entregara a los Estados Unidos, Tejas, Nuevo Mejico, y las Californias. Esto habiendo sido disentido desde el 22 de Agosto hasta el 7 de Setiembre, el General Santa-Ana rehuso de ceder Nuevo-Mejico bien que convenia en ceder Tejas y las Californias. Habiendose desechado los terminos ofrecidos, el Genaral Scott reasumo la ofensiba el 8. para tomar el fuerte punto llamado la sierra de Chapultepec. En los dias 9. 10. 11. y 12. el General Scott tomo todos los puntos menores entre el y la sierra, perdiendo segun se nos dice mil seiscientos hombres, y el 13 hecho a Santa-Anna de sus fortificaciones y las entrego. Entonces el General Scott entro en la ciudad sin encontrar resistencia habiendose heido el General Santa Anna con 4,000 hombres de caballeria y el General Herrera con 3,000 de infanteria hacia Queretaro. Las batallas del 20. y 21. se dieron en un paraje llamado las Lunas de contrero, y las de desde el 8 en Chapultepec.

El General Bravo fue hecho prisionero en chapultepec; la perdida del enemigo no esta averiguada pero se dice que fue tremenda, habiendo sido todo su ejercito materialmente desbaratado y hallandose sus muertos por montones.

No habia tropas en el Paso, y solo unos pocos cientos en Chihuahua todos ellos ranchero llevados para la proteccion del pays de los Apaches que han sido muy hostiles desde algun tiempo.

Hemos sabido tambien por el expreso que las cosechas de todas las producciones, habian sido abundantes en el Paso. Que habia mucha abundancia de grano y que todo estaba en un estado floreciente; pero que se hallaban muy acosados por los Apaches que constantemente les hacian depredaciones.

La noticia de la entrada del General Scott en Mejico llego al Paso el 10 de Octubre y el expreso salio el dia siguiente.

Publicamos arriba las noticias del Sur que nos han llegado por Chihuahua despues recibimos noticias de Mejico por los Estados Unidos que contienen lo siguiente.

El 14 de Agosto el General Scott despues de un raconocimiento del pays emprendio su marcha, y el 15 encontro una fuerza que le hizo fuego muy a menudo con unos canones y que habiendole matado 5 o 6 hombres se huyo. El 17 se siguio la marcha y hubo algunas escaramuzas en las que fueron muertos algunos hombres. El 18 las tropas estaban en marcha directa para la Ciudad de Mejico por el camina real, y despues de varias maniobras en las que se perdieron algunas vidas, los dos Ejercitos se apresimaron pronto para el combate.

El 19 hubo un combate sangriento en el cual Santa Ana perdio 2,000 prisioneros entre los que se hallaban los Generales Rincon, *Anaya*, y *Arevollon*, y el Coronel Gorostiza. El Coronel Garay fue tambien hecho prisionero cerca de San *Antonio*.

Los Mejicanos reconocen su perdida entre muertos heridos y prisioneros de 13 Generales entre los cuales 3 Ex-Presidentes) y 45 piezas de canon. Se dice que se capturaron mas municiones que las quel General Scott ha usado durante la guerra.

Santa Ana acusa al General Valencia de ser la causa de sus desastres.

El General Scott fue herido ligeramente.

La perdida de los Americanos entre muertos, heridos y que faltan fue de 1017, y la de los Mejicanos cosa de 1,2000. muertos, 3000. prisioneros y no se sabe el numero de los heridos.

Se convino en un armisticio para mientras los comisionados pudieran reunirse para tratar la paz la cual se pensaba pudiera realizarse.

El General Scott estaba a 2 millas de la Ciudad de Mejico.

Los comisionades de parte de Mejico fueron el General *Mora* y Villamil, Jose Joaquin Herrora, Atristan y Bernardo Bonto, los dos ultimos son Licenciados.

Las Tropas de los Estados Unidos ompenados en esas batallas fueron cosa de 6000 hombres,

[*Senores Redactores del Republicano.*

SENORES MIOS,—De una ojeada que he hechado a su Periodico he visto que estan Uds. muy poco impuestos de las noticias de afuera; por cuya razon, les hare saber que aqui se sabe con demasiada certitud, que en Chihuahua han conseguido reunir trecientos hombres, y entre el Carrisal San Bartolo. El Norte y el Paso quinientos tropas pricidiales para el resguardo de las fronteras. Por lo que importa a la decomisacion del ex-Secretario Esquiner no hay que estranar pues habiendo el llevado de aqui cartas cerradas para los administradores de la Duana escritas por el Sr. Leitensdofer amenazando a aquellos Sres. con su influjo con los Comandantes Militares de este Departamento, si por caso pusiesen embarazo alguno a su enviado (Esquiner) eso solo ha sido causa suficiente para que lo embargasen y la causa mas probable de su detencion es el haber tenido que ir hasta Chihuahua para ver de que manera podia salvar los intereses que llevaba.

Hemos oido con pesar que las tropas que fueron al Sur cometieron actos de violencia injustos sobre los habitantes que residen en el Rio Abajo. Nosotros sentimos cuanto de esta clase se hace contra los Ciudadanos pacificos ocupados en sus negocios, y que han permanecido a si durante la guerra que hubo, sin tomar parte en las hostilidades que sucedieron. Si lo que hemos oido es verdad, esperamos que se aclarara y que si los perpetradores de ellos fueren conocidos que se les castigara. No se les debiera permitir a los Soldados que maltraten la gente o que perjudiquen sus propiedades sin causa justa, ni tampoco lo ha aprovado o tolerado en ningun tiempo el Oficial Comandante, escepto durante la insurrecion do Taos contra los sublevados. Nosotros solo hemos oido dicores de las ofensas cometidas, pero vienen de tales partes que temenos que sean en parte a lomenos verdaderas.

Tambien creemos deber decir a los Ciudadanos, que no deben considerar la conducta de unos pocos como aplicable a todos. La parte inteligente y respetale del Ejercito esta lejos de justificar ningun acto ilegal ni tratamiento injusto sea de la gente o de sus propiedades, pero que no siempre se pueden contener o impedir acciones impropias en tiempo de guerra, a veces ni aun en sus propias tierras entre sus prapias gentes y parentela.

Sembrano y Bent,

Calle principal No 1, un poco arriba de la Fonda del Missouri, enfrente de la tienda de Joyeria de J. E. Sabine.

ACABANDO de abrir en en su estendo establecimiento un grande y aspoendido surtido de todas la variedas de Mercaderias de los estados unidos ofrecen de Vanta los siguientes genero e por mayor o al meundeo. Sabers

GENEROS DE ROPA,

como merinos, musolinas alpacas, lienzos blancos y crudos, panos casimires, casinetes cordoncillos, &c., con un grande surtido de Botas y de Zapatos para senoras y para caballeros. Y gualmente un esplendida—surtido de ropa hecha, de todas classes y calidades superior en cantidad y en calidada cuantos se han presentado en Santa Fe. Toda clase de utensilios de Vidrio de ojalateria y de loza.

ABARROTES,

Tals como azucar, cafe miel de cana, fe, pimiento, pimienta cajete, conservas, mantequilla, queso, ostras, sardinas, velas de esperma, tabaco, cigarros, &c, &c. Tienen ademas toda clasa de

LICORES SUPERIORES,

Y una clase superior de vino esquisito de Champana en bottellas. Todo la cual se podra comprar al contado mucho mas barrato que lo acortunbrado. Las personas de la jurisdicionos y la que se hallan en relaciones un el ejercicito haran bien de visistaslos y de ecsaminar los los diferentes renglous que tienen.

Harrison Y Abell

Participan respetuosamente a sus amigos y al publico en general, que han comprado a Juhan S. Smith su entero surtido de Generos, y que los tienen de venta en el almacen que este vltimo ocupaba auteriormente en la calle principal N. o 4. El surtido que actualmente tienen consiste en surtidos generales de mercaderias, Quincalla, Botas, Zapatos &c.

En adicion a lo cual estan ahora recibiendo de los Estados Unidos un estenso y completo surtido de abarrotes, como Licores de todas clases, Azucar, Cafe, Frutas, &c. &c.

Todo lo cual prometen vender tan barato como cualquiera casa de esta Ciudad.

Para mas particularidades entren a verlas y ecsaminen por osimisms.

F. X. AUBRY Mercader por mayor de mercaderias, abarrotes y Licores.

VENDE 15000. lbr. de Azucar de la Habana F. X. AUBRY.

LICOR.—Gin de Venta por F. X. AUBRY.

EL REPUBLICANO

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"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo I.] Por HOVEY y DAVIES. [No. 8.

Sabado, Octubre 30, 1847.

LANCE SUCEDIDO EN CARTAGENA DE LEVANTE.

Me acuerdo de haber oido a mi padre dice Nuno que a ultimos del siglo decimo septimo, tiempo de la enfermedad de Carlos II. cuando Luis XIV. tomaba todos los medios de adquirirse el amor de los Espanoles, como principal escalon, para que su nieto subiese al trono de esta Monarquia todas las escuadras francesas tenian orden de conformarse en cuanto pudiesen con las costumbre Espanolas, siempre que arribasen a algun puerto de esta peninsula. Esto formaba un punto muy principal de las instrucciones que llevaban los Comandantes de escuadras, navios y galeras. Era muy arreglado a la buena politica, y podria abrir mucho camino para los proyectos futuros; pero el abuso de esta sabia precaucion hubo de tener malos efectos con un lance sucedido en Cartagena.

El caso es, que llego a aquel puerto una corta escuadra francesa. Su Comandante destaco un oficial en una lancha para presentarse al Gobernador y cumplimentarle de su parte; pero le mando, que antes de desembarcar en el muelle, observase si en el trage de los Espanoles habia alguna particularidad que pudiese imitar la oficialidad francesa, para conformarse cuanto pudiese con las costumbres del pais; y que le diese parte, inmediatamente, antes de saltar en tierra.

Llego al mulle el oficial a las dos de la tarde, tiempo el mas caloroso de una siesta de Julio. Miro que gentes acudian al desembarcadero; pero el rigor del calor habia despoblado el mulle; y solo habia en el por casualidad un grave religioso con sus anteojos puestos, y no lejos un caballero anciano tambien con antiojos. El oficial frances, mozo intrepido, mas apto para llevar un brulote a incendiar una escuadra, o para abordar un navio enemigo, que para hacer especulaciones morales sobre las costumbres de los pueblos, infirio que todo vasallo de la Corona de Espana de cualquier sexo, edad o clase que fuese, estaba obligado por alguna ley hecha en Cortes a llevar de dia y de noche un par de anteojos por lo menos.

Volvio a bordo de su Comandante y le dio parte de lo que habia observado. Decir cual fue el apuro de toda la oficialidad para hallar tantos pares de anteojos cuantas narices habia, es imposible. Quiso la casualidad, que un criado de un oficial que hacia algun genero de comercio en los viages de su amo, llevase unas cuantas docenas; y de contado se pusieron los suyos el oficial, algunos que lo acompanaban, y la tripulacion de la lancha de vuelta para el desembarcadero.

Cuando llegaron a el, la noticia de haber entrado la escudra francesa habia llenado el muelle de gente, cuya sorpresa no fue comparable con cosa de este mundo, cuando desembarcaron los Franceses, mozos por la mayor parte, primorosos en su trage, alegres en su porte, y cargados con tan importunos muebles.

Dos o tres companias de soldados de galeras, que componian parte de la guarnicion, habian concurrido con el pueblo; y como aquella especie de ropa anfibia se componia de la gente mas desalmada de Espana, no pudieron contener la risa. Los Franceses poco sufridos, preguntaron la causa de aquella mofa con mas gana de castigarla que de inquirirla. Los Espanoles duplicaron las carcajadas, y la cosa paro en lo que se puede creer entre el vulgo soldadesco.

Al alboroto acudio el Gobernador de la plaza y el Comandante de la escuadra. La prudencia de ambos, conociendo de donde dimanaba el desorden y las consecuencias que podia tener, apaciguo con algun trabajo la gente, no habiendo tenido poco para entenderse los Gefes, pues ni este entendia el Espanol, ni aquel el Frances; y menos se entendian un Capellan de la armada y un Clerigo de la plaza, que con animo de ser interprete empesaron a hablar latin, y nada comprendian de las mutuas preguntas y respuestas por la gran curiosidad y por la variedad de la pronunciacion, y el mucho tiempo que el primero gasto en reirse del segundo, porque pronunciaba asperamente la *u* y el segundo, del primero, porque pronunciaba el diptongo *au* como *o*, mientras los soldados y marineros se mataban.

FAMA POPULAR DE LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO.

Lope de Vega era el oraculo de la Poesia, y como dijo Cervantes, *se habia alzado con la monarquia comica*, logrando una aura y aceptacion popular tan estraordinaria, que hay pocos ejemplos de otra semejante en la historia. Su nombre servia de proverbio y comparacion para calificar la bondad de todas las cosas, pues como dice D. Francisco Manuel: *desde los vivos a los muertos y de todo lo sensible a lo insensible, no habia otra ponderacion de bondad sino diciendo que era de Lope;* cuya aceptacion comun conservo hasta despues de muerto, como se infiere de las circunstancias de su entierro. *Lope de Vega murio el lunes a la tarde* decia Don Francisco de Urria al Cronista Andreas; depositaronle en San Sebastian; el entierro fue muy solemne; el Duque de Sesa hizo el gasto y el luto; hubo muchas mugeres; acabaron a las dos de la tarde; y a las cinco de la manana no se podia entrar en la Iglesia. Asi antiguamente en Roma cualquier artifice, insigne en un arte, se decia que era un *Roscio*, aludiendo al aplauso universal que este famoso comediante, estrecho amigo de Ciceron, habia conseguido en su ejercicio histrionico; y asi en los siglos posteriores gozaba en la misma Roma, Martin Azpilcueta Navarro, de un credito tan publico y general, que de todo el que sobresalia en cualquiera ciencia arte o habilidad, se decia tambien, por encarecimiento que era un *Doctor Navarro.*

El ambicioso es un escavo de todo el mundo; del principe, por que conceda el empleo; del valido, por que interceda; de los demas, por que no estorben. Tiene el alma y el cuerpo en continuo movimiento, porque es menester no perder instante. A todos teme, porque ninguno hay que con una acusacion no pueda desvanecer toda su solicitud. O cuanto forcejea con su semblante por que muestre agrado a los mismos a quienes profesa mortal odio. Cuanto trabajo le cuesta reprimir todas aquellas inclinaciones viciosas que pueden dificultar sus medras. De la pasion dominante son victimas todas las demas pasiones; y el vicio de la ambicion, como tirano dueño, sobre atormentarle por si mismo, le prohibe todos aquellos gustos que le lleva el deseo. Ve al que va a la comedia, al que logra el paseo honesto, al que asiste al banquete, al que goza el sarao; todo lo ve y lo envidia; pero los apetitos estan en el, aunque furiosos, aprisionados como los vientos en la carcel de Eolo.

El temor de la justicia divina es el principio que hizo nacer en la imaginacion de varios libertinos las horribles ideas filosoficas, ya de negar a Dios la existencia, ya de despojar de su immortalidad al alma. Toda la desdicha de estos miserables viene de que, lejos de contemplar al Omnipotente como a un padre carinoso, solo se figuran en el un juez severo; y para sacudir de si el temor que esta calidad les inspira, forcejan a persuadirse, o con la primera de estas dos quimeras, que no hay Dios que los castigue; o con la segunda, que solo pueden temer de el un castigo leve y de corta duracion, como lo es cualquiera pena temporal. Pero que logran con esto? Puntualmente lo que el reo, que huyendo de la justicia, se arroja por un despenadero, y por evitar un suplicio contingente, abraza una muerte indubitable. Por el precipicio mayor de todos, que es el de la impiedad, procura huir de la justicia divina. Y aun los que niegan a Dios la existencia, no tanto aspiran a huir de justicia divina, como que la justicia divina huya de ellos, pretendiendo que el soberano juez se desparezca de aquel augusto trono, en que los ha de sentenciar. FEIJOO.

Un letrado leyendo un libro de secretos naturales en que decia, que el hombre que tiene la barba ancha, era senal de muy necio, tomo una candela en la mano para mirarse a un espejo, porque era de noche, y quemose por descuido casi la mitad de la barba; y escribio luego en la margen del mismo libro; *probatum est.*

Un caballero decia; que las necedades eran como los duelos, que uno nunca viene solo; y asi, en oyendo alguna necedad, decia; bien vengas si vienes sola.

FONDA DOMESTICA.

LA Sra de HABILES ofrece sus servicios a los habitantes de Santa Fe, en el ramo de la cocina hecha a la francesa, que ha abierto en la C. Calle principal 2a quadra de la Plaza o Parian, donde hallaran manjares esquicitos que satisfagan los masel gozos paladares.

EL REPUBLICANO.

Este periodico se publicara el Miercoles de cada semana por el moderado precio de dos pesos por cada simestre, que se pagaran adelantados no se admiten subscriciones por menos de *tresmeses*

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a en peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejeculara enesta oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo ocurriendo a ella, esquina Norte-Este de la plaza, enf rente de la habitacion del pagador de tropa

Hartley y Power,

Lado del sur de la Plazo,

No 12 CALLE PRINCIPAL,

Tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo en generos y Abarrotes.

AGRADECIDOS por el liberal patrocinio que han recibido, avisan a sus amigos y parroquianos que continuan en su antiguo puesto, y que tienen un grande surtido de generos, que consiste en

Mantas.
Lienzos.
Mahones azules.
Cotes.
Indianas negras y azules
id Francesas, Inglesas, y Americanas.
Pano Colorado.
id. negro y azul.
Zapatos de muger.
Zapatos y botas de hombre;
Casidetes negros y azules.
Casimires id. id
Generos de lana y algodon
Sarapes del pays.
Tapalos y panuelos de fantasia.
Panuelos de seda y de Algodon.
Medias de seda y de algodon.
Adornos de pescuezo y de cabeza
Muselinas, Encajes &c.

TIENEN TAMBIEN.

Cafe, azucar, plomo, polvora, tabaco, drogas, medecinas, tintes &c. Licores de todas clases, inclusos vinos del Paso iguales a los mejores que haiga en Santa Fe.

Quincalla &c.

Todo lo cual venderan a muy bajos precios al contado por mayor y al menudeo.

Para mas particulares se invita a que visiten el establecimiento y ecsaminen por si mismos.

Recompostura de Relojes.

EL ABAJO firmado ha abierto una oficina a pocas puertas mas abajo de la FONDA DEL MISURI en Santa Fe, donde esta preparado pare la compostura de Relojes de **Sobre Mesa** y **de Bolsa** en del major modo.

☞ Vende Joyeria, Llaves y critales de Relojes.

N. B.—Se daran referiencias si fueren pedidas. J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe Sptiembre el 24, 1847.

Fruta Seca.

VENDEN toda clase de fruta seca del Peso necasa de HARTLER y POWERS

Goldstine y Hermanos,

MERCADERES PORMAYOR Y AL MENUDO.

En la casa anteriormente occupada por Rich y Pomeroy casi enfrente de la Fonde, de Santa Fe.

ACABAN de llegar de los Estados Unidos con el mayor y mejor surtido de generos que se haya abierto en esta plaza, y lo ofrecen en venta en El mayor al macen de Santa Fe. La signiente es una lista de los generos que venderan mas baratos de lo que se puedan comprar en ninguna otra parte de esta cuidad.

Merinos, Panuelos de seda y de algodon,
Alpacas, Medias de todas clases,
Sedas y rasos, Botas, y zapatos,
Indianas finas Francesas,
Zapatos finos de mujer,
Indianas Inglesas y Americanas
Fapalos de seda, Generos de algodon blancos,
Rebosos y mantillas de seda.
Lienzos blancos y crudos Balzarinas,
Musolinas y Encajes, Tunicos de seda, &c.

Tambien! Un Grande surtido de ropa hecha. Capotes, pantalones, chalecos, chaquetas, casacas, &c. Tambien!! Un grande surtido de Loza de varias descripciones.—Todo lo cual fue comprado en los puertos delos Estados Unidos, diez por ciento mas barbatos que todos los otros generos traidos a Nuevo Mejico y que seran vendidos a un correspondiente bajo precional contado.

Entren y Vean.

GOLDSTEIN y HERMANOS.

Santa Fe, Octubre 16, 1847.

JULIAN S. McKNIGHT,

MERCADER POR MAYOR Y AL MENU

Nos. 75 y 76.

(Al lado del ponziente de la Plaza.)

ACABA de recibir de las principales ciudades un grande y esplendido surtido de generos, medias, Quincalla, Loza, Ojalateria, Botas, Zapatos, Papel, Sombreros, Cachuchas, Mercerias de todas clases, Licores, Vinos, &c. Lo cual ofrece vender barato al contado.

Las personas que deseen comprar se sirviran visitar su almacen y ecsaminar los articulos ellos mismos. [Setiembre 10.

HENRIQUE MAYER,

No 6, Puerta inmediata ala de B. F. Coons.

OFRECE en Venta a precios favorables un grande surtido de GENEROS los cualsoacaba de abrir y que consisten delonias reciente en

Indianas	Ropa hecha
Sedas	Panos
Gorros	Flanelos
Fresa das	Zapatos &c.

Tambien,

Licores de varias clases, por mayor.

Azucar en Pilon, y molida trigneno.

Y una variedad de objectos de fantasia y de moda acabados de llegar de los Estados, que le propone vendre tan baratos como cualquiera. Lleguen, entren y vean.

P. R. Tully,

Agente por B. F. Coons.

TIENE de venta a precios bajos por el contado un grande y bien surtido de generos propios para esta Plaza, que consiste en:

Indianas negras y Azules;
En Indianas de Fantasia Inglesas y Francesas.
Casinetes negros y azules.
Casimir negro.
Pano negro y azul.
Generos de algodon para pantalones.
Fresadas.
Ropa hecha.
Botas y Zapatos.
Zapatos de Mujer de todas clases.
Lienzo, Manta y Mahones azules

Tambien

Un grande surtido de licores americanos, azucar, Cafe, y Especia de toda clases.

Todo barato por dinero al contado.

Pinkney R. Tully sera mi agente durante mi ausencia en los Estados Unidos y esta debidamente autorizado para arreglar y saldar todos los negocios relativos a mi establecimiento en Santa Fe. BENJAMIN F. COONS.

JOYERIA!! JOYERIA!!!

Casa de J. E. Sabine pocas puertas mas arriba de la Fonda del Misuri.

EL ABAJO firmado, Relojero y Joyero tiene de Venta a bajos precios al contado un estenso surtido de Joyas de Oro y doradas que consiste en

Zarcillos de oro fino	Adornos de cabeno, fino
Fistoles "	Cruces de oro
Sortijas de oro,	Adornos de cabeno de fantasia
Fistole para el pelo	Gargantillas de chaquira,

y Cristale, Llaves, y manos desloj.

Recibira en cambio Dray Plata de cosas usadas Para ma particulares entren y ecsaminen en la tienda pocas puertas arriba de la Fonda del Misuri. J. E. SABINE.

Santa Fe, October 17, 1847.

A LAS SENORITAS.

JOSE NAGLE tiene en su almacen un surtido el mas completo y entero que se hallan en Santa Fe. Entre los efectos estrangeros se hallaran Muselinas lisas, bordadas caladas y de colovores. Merinos lisos y bordados y un estilo rayado de seda. Tapalos de seda y punto. Indianas de las mas costosas y estilos mas nuevos, en fin todas las cosas de uso lujo que se pueden desear Las Senoras. A la gente del Rio Abajo es menester avisarles que el almacen de Don Jose es en la esquina del callejon de la Casa de Don Justo Pino.